

April 1, 2002

The Honorable Thomas Vilsack  
Governor of Iowa  
State Capitol  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Dear Governor Vilsack:

On behalf of the members and staff of the Iowa Board of Parole, I am pleased to submit our Annual Report for State Fiscal Year 2001.

During FY 2001 the Board approved 1,249 work release applications and 3,000 paroles. These figures represent a 12.8 percent increase in work releases and a 6.2 percent increase in paroles. FY2001 data show that the Board has worked diligently to protect the public: of the 5,493 individuals on parole caseloads during the year, only 548 (8.8 percent) were revoked, of which four (0.7 percent) were for new forcible felonies. While 29,555 paroles have been granted since July of 1989, only 115 (0.4 percent) have resulted in revocation for new forcible felonies.

This year's report builds on the expanded reports prepared since FY98, as the Board is attempting to provide a more complete understanding of its workload and the environment in which it functions. We continue to include historical data to permit an understanding of parole trends.

During the past year the Board of Parole continued its efforts to use technology to assist in its efforts to protect the public and respond to the needs of victims. With its innovative use of the Iowa Communications Network (ICN), the Board has been able to dramatically increase efficiency in considering parole while also considering the wishes of registered victims. The ICN has been of great assistance in our effort to safely control the size of the prison population. The ICN also allows us to conduct revocation hearings and offer public education throughout Iowa without leaving our own conference room.

We have also continued an experimental project in the Sixth Judicial District, using administrative parole judges to conduct probation revocation hearings, thus reducing the workload of criminal court judges and increasing consistency in revocation proceedings. A second administrative judge was added to the project in FY01, increasing the Project's capacity to deal with probation revocation hearings. We anticipate increased judicial efficiency as this practice continues.

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth Robinson-Ford,  
Chairperson

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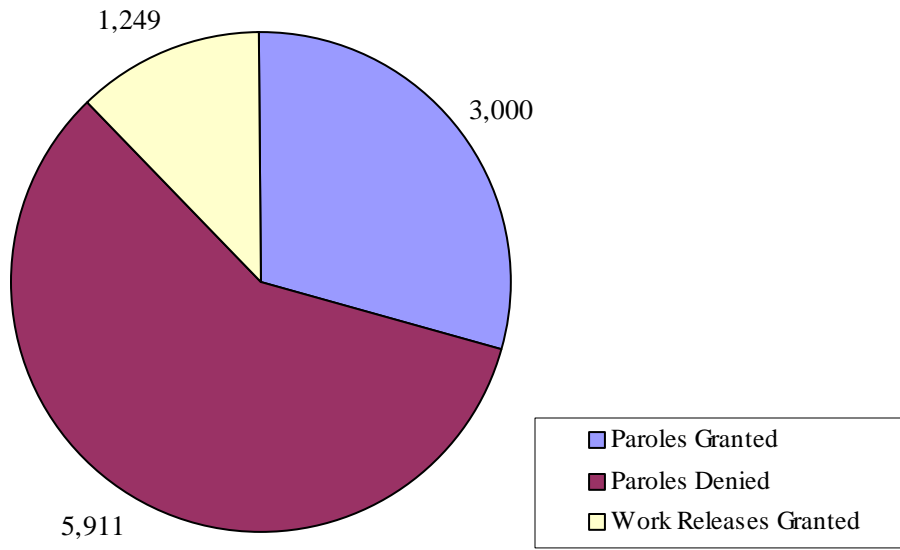
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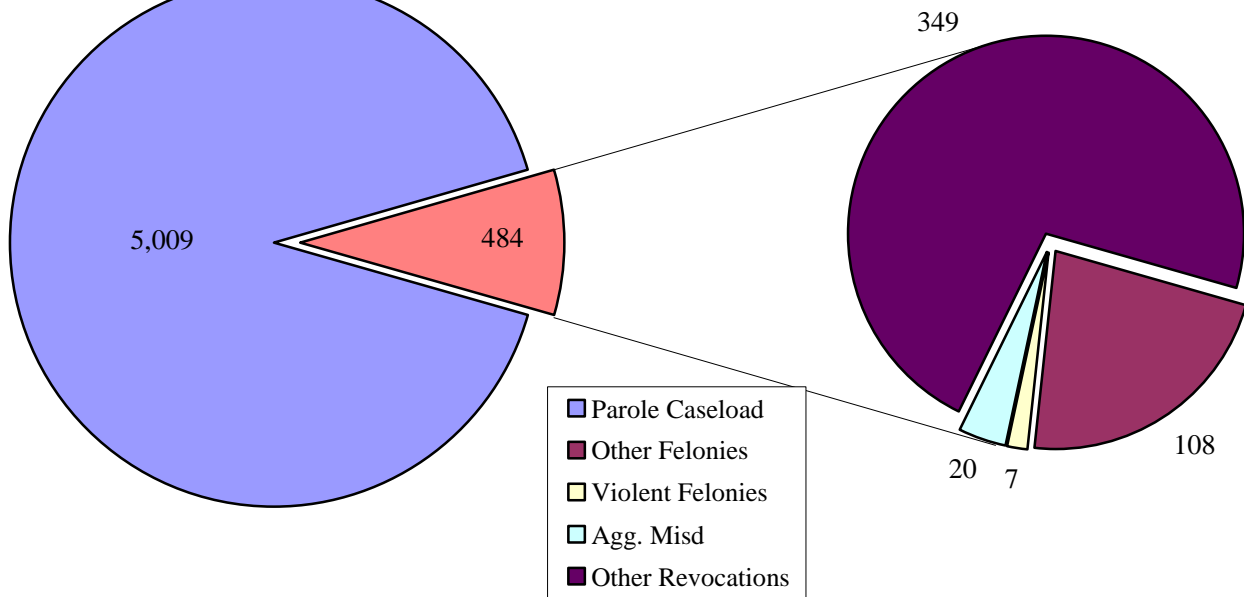
## I. HIGHLIGHTS

- With the departure of Charles W. Larson, Sr., Elizabeth Ford was appointed as the Board's new Chairperson in September, 2000. The vacancy created by Mr. Larson's resignation was filled in the fall of 2000 with the appointment of Richard Bordwell as its new Vice-Chairman.
- The Board in FY2001 approved 1,249 work release applications and 3,000 paroles. **Of the 5,493 individuals on parole caseloads during the year**, only 536 were revoked, with six of these revocations due to new forcible felonies.
- Of all those paroled since July 1, 1989, only 17.3 percent have been revoked from parole. Less than half of one percent have been revoked for committing new forcible felonies.
- In FY2001 the Board continued its innovative use of the Iowa Communications Network, which enables the board to maximize productive use of its time and permit interested parties the opportunity to view parole hearings without extensive travel. The Board continued extensive use of the ICN in conducting hearings in FY2001, and the families of victims and inmates also attended hearings via the ICN. The ICN was also used as an educational tool for high school students, permitting them to view Board hearings and question members and staff about their activities.
- The Board continued to expand its list of registered victims, ensuring that victims are notified of parole, work release, and revocation hearings, and providing them the opportunity for input in the deliberative process. The number of victim requests processed by the Board has more than doubled since FY1996. The Board has also established a toll-free victim number to facilitate communications: 866-448-4611.
- The Board continued an experiment in the Sixth Judicial District, using the Senior Administrative Parole Judge for probation revocation hearings in which the original sentence was a suspended prison sentence, thereby providing additional consistency in these proceedings. A second administrative law judge was added to the project in FY01, increasing its capability to deal with revocation hearings. There is some evidence that this project has contributed to a low rate of parole revocation in the Sixth District.
- The Board continued its use of risk assessment in granting or denying work release or parole. This tool has enabled the Board to better protect the public while not delaying release for inmates who are good risks. During FY2001 the Board began a re-validation of its risk assessment to assess its accuracy in identifying the most dangerous offenders.

**Board of Parole Decisions, FY2001**



**Protecting the Public, FY2000**



## **II. MISSION STATEMENT**

### **Objectives:**

- **Comprehensive and efficient consideration for parole and work release of offenders committed to the Department of Corrections.**
- **Expeditious revocation of paroles of persons who violate release conditions.**
- **Careful consideration of victim opinions concerning the release of offenders and prompt notification to victims of Board of Parole release decisions.**
- **Quality advice to the Governor in matters relating to executive clemency.**
- **Timely research and analysis of issues critical to the performance of the Board of Parole.**

### **III. AGENCY OVERVIEW**

The Iowa Board of Parole consists of five members appointed by the Governor. The chairperson and vice-chair are full-time salaried members of the Board. Three members are on a per diem basis and all five members serve staggered, four-year terms.

Iowa law states that the membership of the Board must be of good character and judicious background, must include a member of a minority group, may include a person ordained or designated a regular leader of a religious community and who is knowledgeable in correctional procedures and issues, and must meet at least two of the following three requirements:

- 1) contain one member who is a disinterested layperson;
- 2) contain one member who is an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and who is knowledgeable in correctional procedures and issues;
- 3) contain one member who is a person holding at least a master's degree in social work or counseling and guidance and who is knowledgeable in correctional procedures and issues.

#### ***BOARD OF PAROLE MEMBERSHIP***

**ELIZABETH ROBINSON-FORD**, Chairperson, Davenport. Robinson-Ford was appointed to the Board in November, 1994, and appointed Chairperson in October, 2000 after having previously served as Vice-Chairperson. She also serves on the Iowa Prisoner Minority Over-Representation Task Force. Robinson-Ford has worked for the City of Shreveport, Louisiana, as an Administrative Assistant and Records Specialist for the Police Department. She is a member of the Minority Chamber of Commerce, the Iowa Invests Mentor Program, the Juvenile Justice Committee, Big Sisters, and United Way. She has an Associate Degree in Applied Sciences from Southern University at Shreveport and an Associate Degree in Business Administration/Accounting from Commercial Business College in Alexandria, Louisiana. She retired as Administrative Assistant with the Scott County Decategorization Program in 1999.

**RICHARD S. BORDWELL**, Vice Chairperson, Washington, Iowa. Bordwell was appointed to the Board of Parole in October, 2001. He has been in the private practice of law since 1972. He also served as a county attorney for 6 ½ years and as a judicial magistrate for five years. In 1969 he received a B.S. degree from Iowa State University and, three years later, a J.D. degree from the University of Iowa. Bordwell retired as a Major from the U.S. Army Reserve.

**CURTIS S. JENKINS**, West Des Moines. Jenkins was appointed to the Board of Parole by Governor Terry Branstad in 1997. Jenkins has BS from Southern Illinois University. He is the Business Manager of the Corinthian Baptist Church, Member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Des Moines Alumni, and is President of KAPSI Foundation. Jenkins served in the United States Air Force. His volunteer work includes Internal Audit Committee and Tax Return Preparation for the Corinthian Baptist Church; he is an on-call Consultant for Mid-City Business Center; Speaker, Panel of Americans, NCCJ; and Speaker on Diversity.

**KAREN KAPLAN MUELHAUPT**, Des Moines. Governor Thomas Vilsack appointed Muelhaupt to the Board of Parole in 1999. She received her BA degree from Drake University

in 1988. She worked for the Department of Corrections as a Pre-sentence investigator from 1975-1985. In 1985, she was hired as a rape counselor with Polk County Victim Services. She co-created one of the Nation's first Homicide Crisis Response teams, and in 1997 was the recipient of the Presidential Crime Victims award. She retired in 1998. Muelhaupt is a licensed Social Worker.

**ROGERS KIRK, JR.**, Davenport. Kirk was appointed to the Board in November, 1999. For the past four years he has been the Pastor of the Third Missionary Baptist Church of Davenport. Pastor Kirk is President of the Iowa Congress of Christian Education, Dean of the Eastern District Association, Instructor in the National Congress of Christian Education, and Instructor at the American Baptist Theological Seminary. He is also past-president of the NAACP Metro-Com Branch, Quad City Interfaith and serves on many state and local boards. Pastor Kirk attended Northeast Louisiana University and has served parishes in Monroe and Ruston, Louisiana.

## **BOARD STAFF**

**Clarence Key, Jr.**, Executive Director. Key has served the Board since November of 1999. Key has a BA degree in Criminal Justice from Simpson College and has worked in state government for over twenty years. Mr. Key has served as a probation officer for the 5th Judicial District Department of Correctional Services, as an Assistant for Corrections (Prison Ombudsman) for the Citizen's Aide Ombudsman, and as a Justice Systems Analyst for the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. Key also currently serves as an executive board member of the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP and has been president of the Iowa Corrections Association (1993-1994).

Richard E. George, Administrative Law Judge (retired October, 2001)

James C. Twedt, Senior Administrative Parole/Probation Judge

Jerry Menadue, Liaison Officer

Heather Hackbarth, Statistical Research Analyst

Karen Myers, Executive Officer

Lori Myers, Case Coordinator and Liaison Officer

Diane Jay, Victim Coordinator

Jo McGrane, Administrative Secretary

Carol Edmonston, Clerk

Virginia Shannon, Clerk

Michelle Carlson, Clerk Specialist

Theresa Brauer, Clerk Specialist

Paul Stageberg, Ph.D., Report Consultant

The Board wishes to extend its appreciation to Paul Stageberg, Ph.D., for his assistance in analysis of data and preparation of this report.

This project was supported by grant number 01C-1956, awarded by the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP). Points of view in this document do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of either ODCP or the U.S. Department of Justice.

## IV. BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES

Inmate Reviews and Interviews. By law, the Board systematically reviews the status of each person committed to the custody of the Director of the Iowa Department of Corrections and considers the person's prospects for parole or work release. The Board reviews at least annually the status of persons other than Class A felons, Class B felons serving time under the 85% law or felons serving mandatory minimum sentences. The Board also provides the person written notice of its parole or work release decision.

Not less than twenty days prior to conducting a hearing at which the Board interviews the person, the Board notifies the Department of Corrections regarding the interview schedule. The Department then makes the person available to the Board at the person's institutional residence.

***Risk Assessment.*** The Board has used offender risk assessment since March, 1981. Its use has enabled the Board to increase paroles while maintaining a high degree of public safety. An offender is rated on a scale from one to nine. In order to be granted parole, those receiving a parole risk score of one through six require three affirmative votes from the Board; a risk score of seven or eight requires four votes; and a risk score of nine requires all five votes.

***Victim Notification.*** The Board notifies registered victims of violent crimes of upcoming interviews with identified offenders and of decisions made at those interviews. The victim or appointed counsel has the right to attend the interviews and testify. In addition, all written communications from victims become a permanent part of offenders' files.

***Parole.*** The Board is empowered to grant, rescind, and revoke parole, as well as discharge offenders from parole. The Board decides the conditions of parole, which may be added to by the supervising Judicial District

***Work Release.*** The Board is empowered to grant or rescind work release. Work release periods are approximately six months, but may be adjusted through Board action.

***Review of Parole and Work Release Programs.*** The Board is required to review parole and work release programs being instituted or considered nationwide and determine which programs may be useful for Iowa. Each year the Board also reviews current parole and work release programs and procedures used in the State of Iowa.

***Release Studies.*** The Board is required to conduct studies of the parole and work release system as requested by the Governor and the General Assembly. The Board has fulfilled this responsibility in recent years by conducting recidivism studies of inmates released in FY1990, FY1996, and FY1998.

***Review of Computer System.*** The Board is required to increase utilization of data processing and computerization to assist in the orderly operation of the parole and work release system.

## ***BOARD WORKLOAD***

The information contained in this section provides a statistical summary of the Board's workload for FY2001. As the tables and charts on the following pages indicate, the Board conducted a total of 10,160 release deliberations. These deliberations resulted in the Board's granting 3,000 paroles and 1,249 work releases. The majority of parole and work release grants were derived from case reviews rather than inmate interviews.

In FY2001 the Board continued taking particular care in paroling inmates convicted of crimes against persons. While 29.3 percent of the 9,076 deliberations involving felons resulted in paroles, only 10.3 percent of those involving felonies against persons resulted in paroles. Those convicted of crimes against persons were also less likely to be granted work release.

The Board attempted to respond to increasing pressure on the prison population in FY2001 by reducing average length of stay prior to a release decision. Because of its focus on preventing new violent crime, most of the reduction was seen among non-violent offenders.

Parole revocation hearings totaled 610 in FY2001, compared to 618 in FY2000. Of the total hearings, 536 resulted in revocation of parole. One hundred ninety-two of these (or 35.8 percent) were automatic revocations due to new convictions for felonies or aggravated misdemeanors.

On occasion the Board may rescind a grant of parole or work release due to inmate misbehavior, failure to follow through in development of a parole or work release plan, or at an inmate's request. In FY2000 there were 233 parole rescissions, with 40 of these resulting from inmate refusal of parole. There were also 92 work release rescissions, with 43 of these due to inmate refusal.

Reviews of applications for restoration of citizenship totaled 487, with 320 (65.7 percent) recommended to the Governor. Both these figures were down from FY2000, although the change may be artificial due to a change in record-keeping.

The Board reviewed 29 appeals from inmates requesting reconsideration of prior decisions resulting from revocation hearings. Also, the number of offenders receiving simultaneous parole and discharge totaled 236. These offenders are typically within 30 days of the end of their sentences, have had no recent disciplinary reports, are usually misdemeanants with low risk assessment scores, and are not serving sentences for felony sex offenses. The Board has concluded that the short period remaining until expiration of sentence is insufficient for parole officers to verify parole plans or commence supervision.

While figures suggest a decrease in executive clemency applications in FY2001, a change in record-keeping may have resulted in some of the drop.

The research division completed 2,940 offender risk assessments in FY2001, a 21 percent increase from FY2000. As shown in the appendix, the Board makes consistent use of these assessments in determining whether to approve or deny parole or place inmates on work release.

Also, the victim coordinator reviewed 702 victim requests and mailed 2,330 notices to registered victims. Both these figures were up from FY2000 (564 requests and 2,102 notices). Registration requests have more than doubled since FY96. The total number of registered victims at the end of FY2001 was 2,300, compared to 1,988 in FY2000.

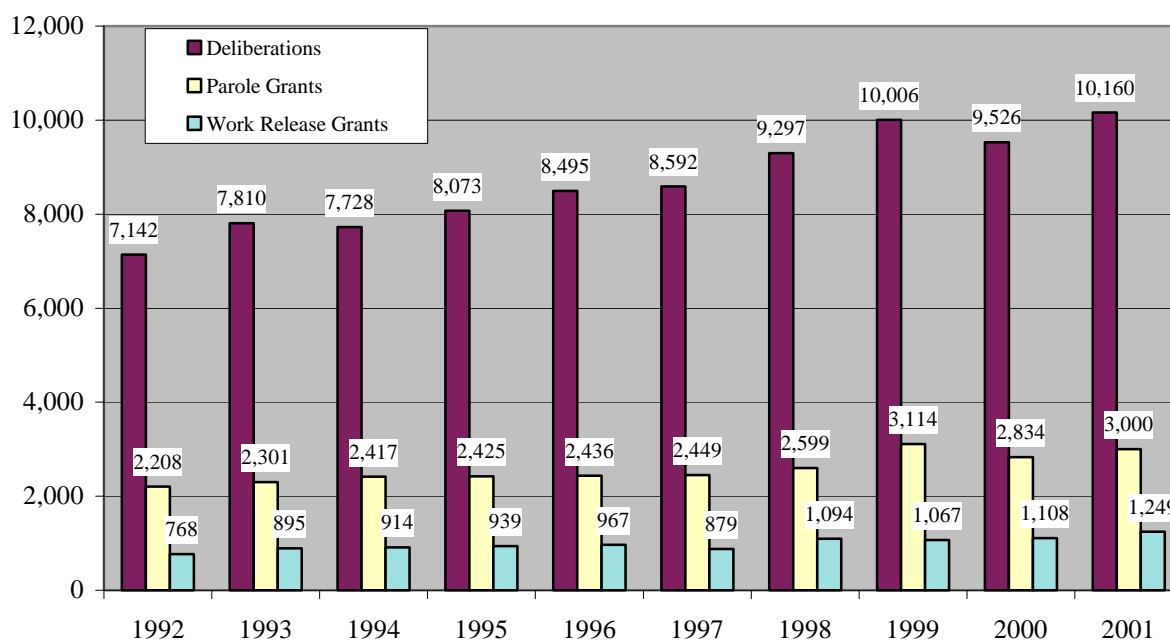
The table and graphs on the following pages show the workload of the Board and staff members for FY 2001

<b>Table 1. Performance Summary FY2000 and FY2001</b>			
	FY2000	FY2001	% change
<b>RELEASE DELIBERATIONS:</b>	9,508	10,160	6.9%
INMATE INTERVIEWS	1,450	1,832	26.3%
Paroles Granted	535	614	14.8%
Work Release Granted	359	420	17.0%
CASE REVIEWS	8,058	8,328	3.4%
Paroles Granted	2,290	2,386	4.2%
Work Release Granted	748	829	10.8%
<b>REVOCATIONS/RESCISSIONS:</b>			
PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS	618	610	-1.3%
Parole Revocations	484	536	10.7%
Automatic Revocations	135	192	42.2%
PAROLES RESCINDED	161	233	44.7%
WORK RELEASES RESCINDED		92	2.2%
Work Releases Rescinded	90	92	2.2%
REVOCATION APPEALS	29	23	-20.7%
Affirmed	20	16	-20.0%
Amended	9	7	-22.2%
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY APPLICATIONS:	164	119	-27.4%
Granted	47	40	-14.9%
Denied	36	77	113.9%
LIFER REVIEWS	1	2	100.0%
Commutations Recommended	0	1	--
PARDON REVIEWS	32	88	175.0%
Pardons Recommended	8	37	362.5%
RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP REVIEWS	465	487	4.7%
Restorations Recommended	397	320	-19.4%
OTHER REVIEWS:			
Inmate Board Decision Appeals	29		-100.0%
Parole to Discharge**	115	236	105.2%
OTHER BOARD WORK:			
Risk Assessments Completed	2,430	2,940	21.0%
Registered Victims, Yearend*	1,988	2,300	15.7%
Victim Registration Requests	564	702	24.5%
Victim Registrations Approved	475	567	19.4%
Victim Notices Mailed	2,102	2,330	10.8%

\* FY2000 figure differs from that in FY00 report.

\*\* Actual releases. FY2000 figure differs from FY2000 report

## Deliberations and Releases, FY2001



**Table 2. Parole and Work Release Grants, FY1992-FY2001**

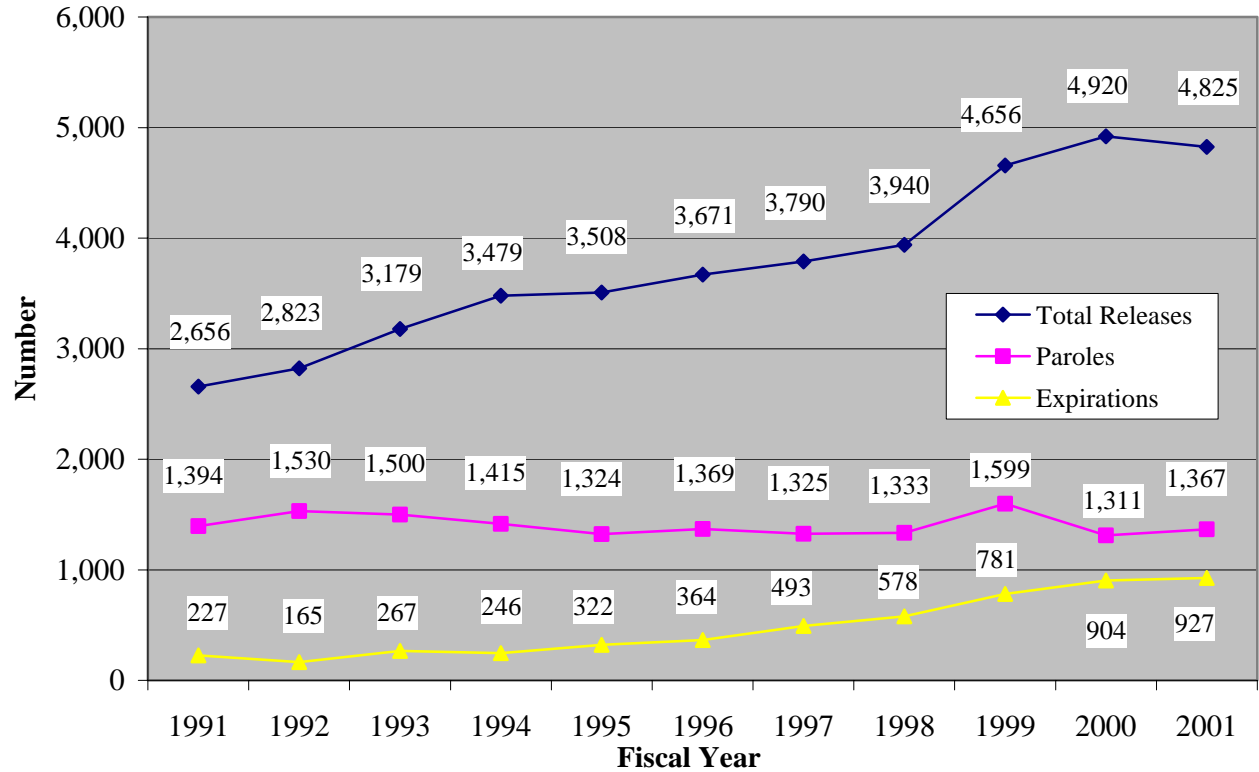
Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change
Parole Grants	2,208	2,301	2,417	2,425	2,436	2,449	2,599	3,114	2,834	3,000	35.9%
Work Release Grants	768	895	914	939	967	879	1,094	1,067	1,108	1,249	62.6%

**Table 3. Decisions by Offense Class, FY2001**

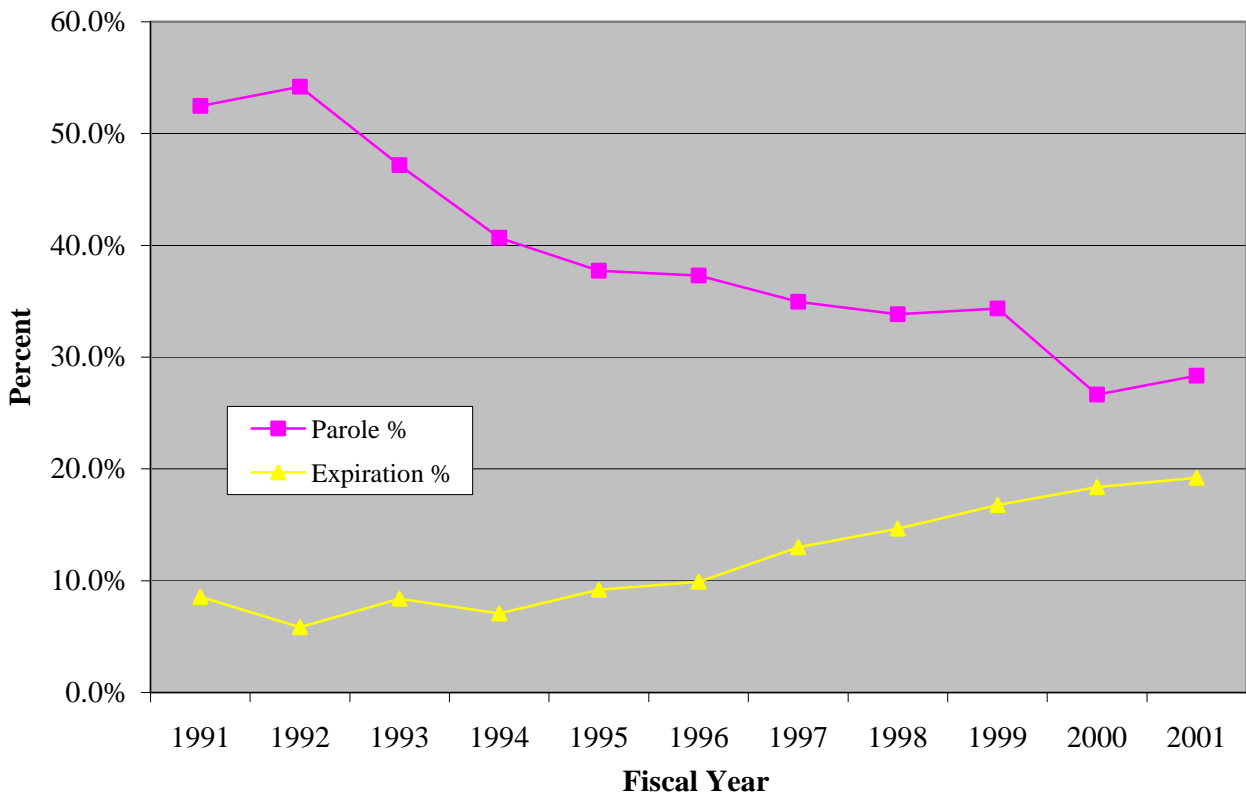
	Decision							
Offense Class	Parole Release		Work Release		Release Denied		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Compact Felony not person		0.0%		0.0%	7	100.0%	7	0.1%
Compact Felony Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	7	0.1%
Other Felony not person	27	31.0%	12	13.8%	48	55.2%	87	0.9%
Other Felony Total	27	31.0%	12	13.8%	48	55.2%	87	0.9%
Habitual not person	47	19.3%	38	15.6%	159	65.2%	244	2.4%
Habitual vs. person	8	19.5%	2	4.9%	31	75.6%	41	0.4%
Habitual Total	55	19.3%	40	14.0%	190	66.7%	285	2.8%
B Felony not person	30	19.7%	24	15.8%	98	64.5%	152	1.5%
B Felony vs. person	71	7.3%	78	8.1%	817	84.6%	966	9.5%
B Felony Total	101	9.0%	102	9.1%	915	81.8%	1,118	11.0%
C Felony not person	669	31.5%	360	17.0%	1,092	51.5%	2,121	20.9%
C Felony vs. person	113	10.4%	104	9.6%	865	79.9%	1,082	10.6%
C Felony Total	782	24.4%	464	14.5%	1,957	61.1%	3,203	31.5%
D Felony not person	1,608	42.7%	490	13.0%	1,668	44.3%	3,766	37.1%
D Felony vs. person	86	14.3%	51	8.5%	463	77.2%	600	5.9%
D Felony Total	1,694	38.8%	541	12.4%	2,131	48.8%	4,366	43.0%
Old Code vs. person	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	8	80.0%	10	0.1%
Old Code Total	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	8	80.0%	10	0.1%
Total Felonies not person	2,381	37.3%	924	14.5%	3,072	48.2%	6,377	62.8%
Total Felonies vs. person	279	10.3%	236	8.7%	2,184	80.9%	2,699	26.6%
Total Felonies	2,660	29.3%	1,160	12.8%	5,256	57.9%	9,076	89.3%
Agg. Misd. not person	289	42.1%	61	8.9%	337	49.1%	687	6.8%
Agg. Misd. vs. person	42	12.4%	22	6.5%	276	81.2%	340	3.3%
Agg. Misdemeanor Total	331	32.2%	83	8.1%	613	59.7%	1,027	10.1%
Ser. Misd. not person	8	23.5%	5	14.7%	21	61.8%	34	0.3%
Serious Misd. vs. person	1	4.3%	1	4.3%	21	91.3%	23	0.2%
Serious Misdemeanor Total	9	15.8%	6	10.5%	42	73.7%	57	0.6%
Total Misd. not person	297	41.2%	66	9.2%	358	49.7%	721	7.1%
Total Misd. vs. person	43	11.8%	23	6.3%	297	81.8%	363	3.6%
Total Misdemeanors	340	31.4%	89	8.2%	655	60.4%	1,084	10.7%
All Crimes not person	2,678	37.7%	990	13.9%	3,430	48.3%	7,098	69.9%
All Crimes vs. person	322	10.5%	259	8.5%	2,481	81.0%	3,062	30.1%
Total All Crimes	3,000	29.5%	1,249	12.3%	5,911	58.2%	10,160	100.0%

Note: Parole release, work release, and denied column percentages add up horizontally. Total column percentages add up vertically.

### Releases, Paroles, and Expirations, FY91-FY2001



### Paroles and Expirations as a Percentage of All Releases



As is suggested in the chart above, expiration of sentence has played an increasing role as a means of exit from Iowa's prison population<sup>1</sup>. This is due primarily to the Board's belief that there are certain types of offenders from whom the public must be protected as long as possible. While the Board supports the concept of supervision after release from prison, it is thought that maintaining some offenders as long as possible in a secure environment will contribute to public safety. To illustrate the variation among offender types in release practices, Table 4 is presented below:

**Table 4. Paroles and Expirations, by Offense Class and type, FY2001**

Offense Class and Type	Total N	Expiration		Parole		Par-Work Rel.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
B Felony 50 year term	4		0.0%	2	50.0%	2	50.0%
B Felony 85% law	1	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
B Felony drug	26		0.0%	14	53.8%	12	46.2%
B Felony vs. persons	79	25	31.6%	18	22.8%	36	45.6%
Habitual-property	51	5	9.8%	20	39.2%	26	51.0%
Habitual-persons	8	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	5	62.5%
Other Felony-Drug	29	3	10.3%	15	51.7%	11	37.9%
C Felony not persons	672	81	12.1%	354	52.7%	237	35.3%
C Felony vs. persons	195	103	52.8%	42	21.5%	50	25.6%
D Felony OWI	816	77	9.4%	684	83.8%	55	6.7%
D Felony not persons	991	271	27.3%	519	52.4%	201	20.3%
D Felony vs. persons	179	106	59.2%	51	28.5%	22	12.3%
Compact	3	2	66.7%	1	33.3%		0.0%
Old Code	2		0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
<b>Felonies vs. persons</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>24.8%</b>
<b>Felonies not persons</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>21.0%</b>
<b>Total Felonies</b>	<b>3,056</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>56.4%</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>21.5%</b>
Aggravated Misd. OWI	119	27	22.7%	91	76.5%	1	0.8%
Agg. Misd. not persons	321	141	43.9%	161	50.2%	19	5.9%
Agg. Misd. vs. persons	188	147	78.2%	34	18.1%	7	3.7%
Serious Misd. OWI	2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%		0.0%
Serious Misd. not persons	17	14	82.4%	3	17.6%		0.0%
Serious Misd. vs. persons	16	16	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
<b>Misd. vs. persons</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>79.9%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>Misd. not persons</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>55.8%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>Total Misdemeanors</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>43.7%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,719</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>54.1%</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>18.4%</b>

Note: Compact felonies could not be identified as against or not against persons.

Source: ACIS

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that in the charts above figures come from Department of Corrections monthly E-1 reports, so the number of releases via parole does not coincide with the number of paroles granted by the Board. In addition, paroles in the table do not include paroles from work release, which are not itemized in the E-1 reports.

Readers interested in an expanded version of this table are urged to consult [Appendix 4](#), which lists paroles, expirations, and expiration percentages, by offense.

Due to the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 914, a person convicted of a criminal offense has the right to make application for executive clemency to the Governor of Iowa. The Governor requests that the Board of Parole make a recommendation regarding these applications. Requests for restoration of citizenship may also be submitted directly to the Iowa Board of Parole within sixty days of discharge from supervision. All applications for commutation, pardons, special restoration of citizenship (firearms), restoration of citizenship (after Board's sixty day time frame) must be submitted to the Governor's office, which then forwards the applications on to the Board for review. Table 5 shows activity in this area for FY2001. Note that a number of applications may be pending at any given time, so the total number of applications shown in the table may not equal the number of approvals plus denials.

**Table 5. Executive Clemency, FY2001**

<b>Application Type</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Board Rec.</b>	
		<b>Grant</b>	<b>Deny</b>
Commutation	2	1	1
Pardon	16	17	21
Special Citizenship (firearms)	21	19	33
Restoration of Citizenship	487	320	96
Federal Restoration of Citizenship	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>151</b>

Note: Grants and denials may exceed number received due to carryover from previous year.

## **V. IOWA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK**

On July 14, 1994, the Board began to make use of the new Iowa Communications Network (ICN) to manage the State's prison population more effectively and efficiently.

The ICN is a statewide two-way full motion fiber optic communication network that uses modern technology to connect points throughout all of Iowa's ninety-nine counties. This network facilitates a variety of Board functions including parole interviews, registered victim input, and parole revocation hearings. Further, the ICN has allowed criminal justice students and the public to observe actual interviews of inmates being considered for parole or work release.

Iowa is the first state in the Nation to use its fiber optics system for monthly parole interviews. Since its initial use of the system in July of 1994, the Board experienced few difficulties with the ICN; the benefits (i.e., cost effectiveness, reduced travel time, and ease of use) have generated positive reactions from the Board, the media, the public, and other states. Inmates and family members have also expressed support for participation in the interview process via the ICN.

With the completion of its own classroom in October, 1995, the Board greatly increased its use of the ICN in the parole process. The Board no longer needs to prepare volumes of inmate files for transport to an ICN classroom; files are reviewed from the Board's conference room. Thus, transportation and security concerns regarding inmate files have been greatly reduced.

Prior to ICN, victims desiring input were required to travel to a distant institution, were subjected to a rigorous security check, and were possibly seated in the same room as the inmate's family and friends. With the creation of the Board's TeleVictim Program, a registered victim is notified of the intended release hearing and is directed to an ICN site near the victim's home. The victim travels to the local site, provides input, and returns home. The process often requires a few minutes instead of many hours under the old process. Further, the ICN separates victims from inmates, families, and friends and helps defuse potentially tense situations. The incorporation of the registered victim input process via the ICN continues to be a model for parole board interaction with registered victims.

One thousand, four hundred thirty-three parole and probation revocation hearings have been conducted via the ICN since July of 1994. Prior to the creation of the ICN, parole revocation hearings required travel to counties where the alleged parole violation occurred, which could involve as many as four hours of travel one-way. With the advent of ICN, the parole judge travels to a nearby ICN classroom, conducts the hearings, determines violations and appropriate sanctions, and proceeds to the next case. Probation revocation cases are handled as part of the pilot project in the Sixth Judicial District. Of the 510 ICN hearings conducted in FY2001, 235 were probation revocation hearings. Further information on these will be found in the chapter on the Sixth Judicial District pilot program.

The existence of the ICN permitted the Board of Parole to establish its TeleJustice 2000 Education Project in May of 1998 in cooperation with the Heartland Area Education Association. The three main objectives of this project are the following:

- To provide students with information about ICN Technology
- To provide students with information about the criminal justice system
- To provide students with information about actual real life substance abuse problems.

This project places high school students in the live parole interview sessions of the Parole Board via the ICN. Students view inmates making pleas for freedom and the Board's reactions as they occur. At the conclusion of sessions the students can question the Board or the students' in-class attorney volunteers. This process enables the students also learn about the characteristics of incarcerated offenders in Iowa and the behaviors that resulted in their imprisonment. Since May of 1998 the Board has hosted over 85 high school classes in this project. Use of the ICN for this purpose has been met with enthusiasm among students, teachers, and local media.

The Board has also utilized the ICN for a number of special projects, including statewide meetings of registered victims and training of parole and probation officers and local public defenders.

The Board's TeleJustice 2000 Video Project is a program to install current video technology in selected Iowa courthouses (Linn County, Polk County, Scott County and Sioux County) along with the Polk County Jail and Interim Jail. The project will also connect selected criminal justice locations to these facilities.

The most recent step in this process involved the FY2000 installation of a video courtroom in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Courtroom 1B in the Linn County Courthouse became Iowa's first regularly used ICN TeleJustice Video Courtroom. This courtroom is a state-of-the-art facility with all Sony video equipment and Jefferson Audio-Video audio equipment. The prime feature of this court is the video automatically follows voice (i.e. the camera automatically pictures the person speaking without any direct action on the part of the speaker) Another feature of this courtroom is the ability to play back video and audio from one VCR while recording the playback on another VCR.

Presently, the TeleJustice Courtroom is used primarily for Parole and Probation Revocation Hearings. Senior Administrative Parole and Probation Judge James C. Twedt has conducted approximately 199 hearings from his Boone Field Office to Video Courtroom 1B in Cedar Rapids. This process allows Judge Twedt to avoid the 3-hour drive to Cedar Rapids and the 3-hour return trip.

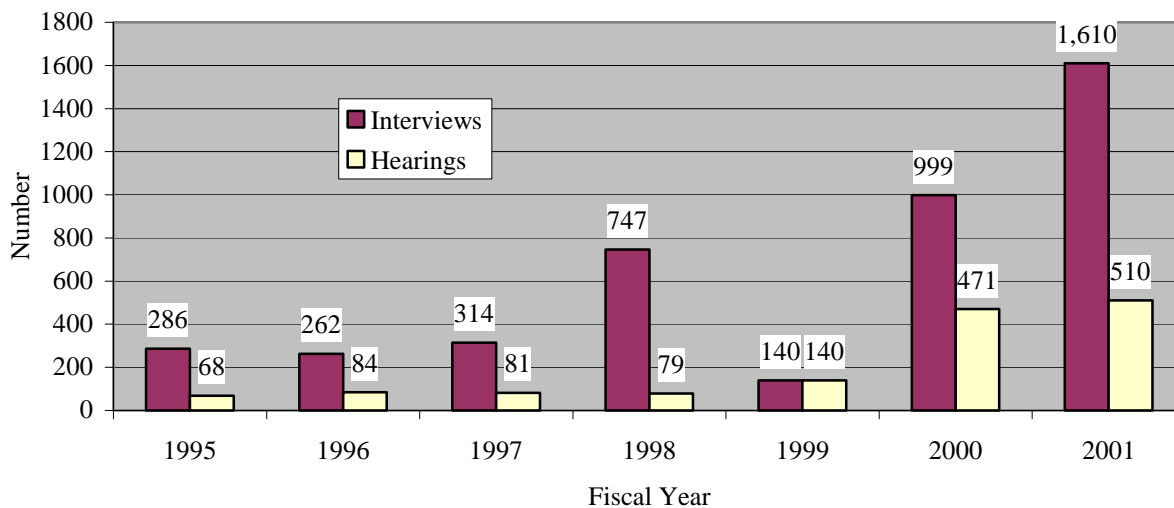
Future uses of the TeleJustice Courtroom include remote witness testimony, post conviction hearings from penal institutions, juvenile hearings, and remote depositions.

Additional future uses include video arraignments, bond hearings, mental health hearings, training for law enforcement officials, and domestic abuse and protection orders.

One of the more unusual future applications for the TeleJustice courtroom is the ability to have interpreters and sign language professionals available on site with an ICN connection. There is

a possibility that Veteran and Social Security disability hearings may utilize this convenient ICN connection in Cedar Rapids.

### ICN Interviews and Hearings



**Table 6. Mileage Saved by ICN**

Fiscal Year	Board Meetings		Revocations		Victims		Families	
	Mileage	Hours	Mileage	Hours	Mileage	Hours	Mileage	Hours
1995	6,444	128.9	11,590	231.8	3,306	66.1	5,344	106.9
1996	6,081	121.6	22,666	453.3	1,285	25.7	5,951	119.0
1997	7,416	148.3	16,726	334.5	2,480	49.6	6,016	120.3
1998	11,608	232.2	17,682	353.6	5,317	106.3	24,746	494.9
1999	10,506	210.1	17,432	348.6	3,666	73.3	15,768	315.4
2000	13,976	279.5	46,086	921.7	5,094	101.9	15,333	306.7
2001	17,523	350.5	45,474	909.5	8,614	172.3	18,639	372.8

Note: hours were calculated as mileage divided by 50. Mileage for Board meetings and revocations were calculated as the distance between Des Moines and the institution in which hearings were held. Mileage for victims and families was developed by identifying victims and families who attended ICN hearings, locating their place of residence, and calculating the distance between there and the site of the hearing.

The Board plans continued use of such technological advances as the ICN as it strives to protect the public from serious crime.

**Table 7. ICN Hearings, Interviews, and Costs, by Fiscal Year**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Hearings</b>	<b>Interviews</b>	<b>Costs</b>
<b>1995</b>	68	286	\$3,385.70
<b>1996</b>	84	262	\$7,348.25
<b>1997</b>	81	314	\$8,798.00
<b>1998</b>	79	747	\$7,883.21
<b>1999</b>	140	865	\$10,613.08
<b>2000</b>	471	999	\$28,561.22*
<b>2001</b>	510	1,610	\$44,098.61

\*Cost data for FY2000 are estimated, as figures for May, 2000 were unavailable. Estimated May figures were developed using prorated figures from the 11-month totals.

## VI. PRISON POPULATION

This section is included because, while boards of parole have some control over output **from** prisons, they have little control over input **to** prisons. Although boards of parole may have some impact on the nature of the prison population through paroling activity (e.g., through either hastening or delaying release of certain types of prisoners), by and large the prison population is a “given” with which a board must work.

Table 8 shows the make-up of Iowa’s prison population on June 30, 2001, dividing the population into offense classes and persons/non-persons groups. The largest portion of the population is serving time for Class C and Class D felonies (ten-year and five-year maximums) that are not against persons. The only other category of offense accounting for more than ten percent of the population is Class B felonies against persons (principally robbery in the first degree).

**Table 8. Prison Population by Offense Type**

**6/30/2001**

Offense Class	Non Persons Offenses		Persons Offenses		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Class A Felony	0	0.0%	515	100.0%	515	6.6%
Class B Felony	457	30.8%	1,025	69.2%	1,482	19.0%
Other Felony	349	86.0%	57	14.0%	406	5.2%
Class C Felony	1,555	56.8%	1,182	43.2%	2,737	35.1%
Class D Felony	1,751	78.7%	474	21.3%	2,225	28.5%
Agg. Misdemeanor	226	56.1%	177	43.9%	403	5.2%
Ser. Misdemeanor	13	50.0%	13	50.0%	26	0.3%
<b>All Inmates</b>	<b>4,351</b>	<b>55.8%</b>	<b>3,443</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: ACIS. Excludes compact and federal prisoners, safekeepers, and violators

Table 9, on page 26, presents data on the length of sentences of inmates in residence on June 30 going back to 1990. The table shows increases in each category, but the largest growth among sentences of five years to less than ten years. This may be due to a combination a factors: a greater likelihood on the part of judges to incarcerate Class D felons; a higher rate of failure among Class D felony probationers (these data don’t distinguish between direct court commitments and probation revocations); or an increasing length-of-stay for this group.

Table 9 also shows that, since FY1991, Iowa's prison population has risen 99.7 percent, or slightly under ten percent per year. Most recently, Iowa's prison population grew at 6.0 percent in FY2001 after a 5.7 percent increase the previous year. Nationally, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reports that, although prison populations increased only 1.3 percent between 1999 and 2000, the average increase in state prison populations was 6.0 percent each year from 1990 to 2000 (Beck, 2001). While prison populations have risen steadily throughout the Nation since 1990, Iowa's increase has eclipsed the national average; according to the BJS, Iowa's increase from 1990 to 2000 was the Nation's eleventh highest.

In terms of sentence length, Iowa has seen its largest increase in those serving sentences for Class D felonies (with maximum indeterminate terms of up to five years). The largest group of sentences in the prison population is Class C felonies, with a maximum term of up to ten years, although this group has seen below-average increases during the past. Many of these Class C felons have been convicted of controlled substance crimes.

**Table 9. Sentence Length of Prison Population<sup>2</sup>**

Sentence Length	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change
Less than 2 years	18	32	20	38	22	24	29	35	29	20	28	55.6%
2 years-less than 5	185	219	252	280	296	334	372	448	411	402	389	110.3%
5 years-less than 10	847	885	1,103	1,187	1,552	1,807	1,998	2,284	2,127	2,180	2,212	161.2%
10 years-less than 15	1,776	1,898	1,967	1,937	2,178	2,237	2,342	2,615	2,574	2,591	2,741	54.3%
15 years-less than 20	130	148	171	164	194	210	226	244	242	258	274	110.8%
20 years-less than 50	550	592	647	708	809	870	944	1,020	1,061	1,220	1,389	152.5%
50 years or more	417	455	477	499	538	575	623	651	655	717	749	79.6%
Unknown	154	256	58	277	103	119	192	134	132	258	319	107.1%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>5,692</b>	<b>6,176</b>	<b>6,726</b>	<b>7,431</b>	<b>7,231</b>	<b>7,646</b>	<b>8,101</b>	<b>98.7%</b>

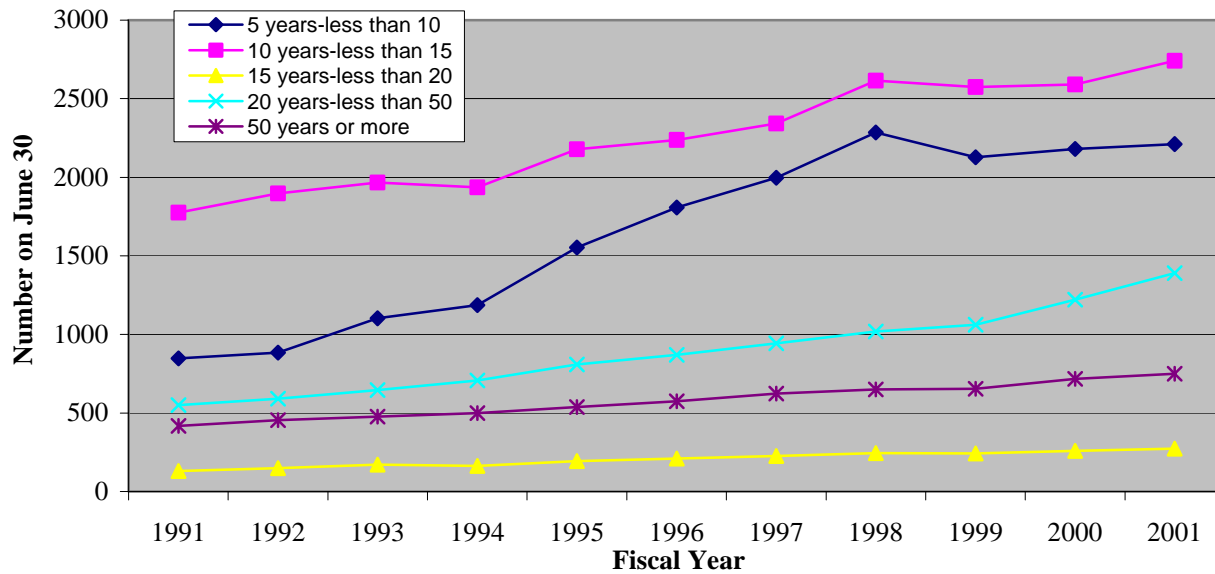
Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports

The chart on the following page also presents this information, but eliminates sentences of less than two years and the unknown category to make interpretation easier. This shows even more clearly the dramatic rise in those serving sentences of five years to less than ten years (principally Class D felons). At least a portion of this rise has been due to the creation of a new offense, Burglary-3<sup>rd</sup> degree (a Class D felony), in 1992. With the creation of this offense there has been a large *decrease* in the number of Burglary-2<sup>nd</sup> convictions, reducing the rise in Class C felony convictions and contributing to the rise in Class D convictions.

The other point that is evident in the bar graph is the increase in inmates serving sentences of twenty to less than fifty years in the past three years. These offenses would primarily be Class B felonies. While the number of those serving sentences of less than ten years has dropped since FY98, there has been an increase of more than 300 inmates serving twenty to less than 50 years, accounting for about half of the population's increase over that period.

<sup>2</sup> This "snapshot" is taken on June 30 each year to provide a representative idea of the prison population at the end of each state fiscal year.

## Sentence Lengths of Prison Population FY91-FY2001



Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports.

To further provide an idea of the nature changes in the prison population, Table 10 is presented below, showing changes in the number of broad offender types in prison admissions between FY91 and FY2001. The largest changes over the period shown on the table have been seen in drug offenses (+279 percent), OWI/traffic (+197 percent), assault (+160 percent), weapons offenses (+96.4%), other miscellaneous offenses (+121 percent), and forgery/fraud (+92.2 percent). All three of the offenses showing the largest increases involved significant numbers of offenders, but only one of the three – drug offenses – also showed an increase between FY2000 and FY2001.

Only one group of offenses – murder/manslaughter -- showed decreased admissions during the ten-year period, although four showed decreases between FY2000 and FY2001. Murder/manslaughter involves only a small number of admissions each year, and such small numbers are susceptible to large yearly fluctuation

**Table 10. New Prison Admissions by Offense Type, Most Common Offense, FY1991-2001  
(New Court Commitments and Probation Revocations)**

Primary Offense	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	% Chng 91-01	% Chng 00-01
Drug Offenses	235	319	369	340	338	466	523	653	654	841	891	279.1%	5.9%
Burglary	335	364	342	349	352	374	400	438	366	428	390	16.4%	-8.9%
Theft	322	353	362	318	322	402	406	448	414	397	379	17.7%	-4.5%
OWI/Traffic	123	172	208	280	258	231	280	392	457	408	365	196.7%	-10.5%
Assault	128	122	169	189	214	246	273	325	298	333	333	160.2%	0.0%
Sexual Abuse	212	224	205	251	232	212	206	233	225	209	268	26.4%	28.2%
Forgery/Fraud	129	134	126	158	216	223	226	281	212	191	248	92.2%	29.8%
All Other Offenses	46	42	62	41	45	46	35	64	69	75	90	95.7%	20.0%
Robbery	74	79	85	111	114	111	84	90	90	122	86	16.2%	-29.5%
Weapons	28	37	43	55	69	91	79	74	63	54	55	96.4%	1.9%
Murder/Mansl	66	77	45	48	56	57	72	56	47	50	55	-16.7%	10.0%
<b>Tot. Admits</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>3,180</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>82.9%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

Source: Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, data taken from the Adult Corrections Information System (ACIS).

The next three tables deal with the changing demography of the prison population over the past decade, showing race, current age, and number of prison commitments. In terms of racial groups, there has been a considerable change during the period, particularly so for Hispanics, figures for whom weren't even tabulated separately at the beginning of the decade.

Note that while the percentage increase for African Americans outstripped that for whites, there has been little change in their raw number of inmates since FY98; while whites showed an increase of 479 during that period, the black increase was only 65. Nevertheless, African Americans continue to be over-represented in Iowa's prison population.

A final comment on Table 11 concerns Asian Americans who, although they still don't constitute a large portion of the prison population, have seen a dramatic increase since FY1991. Further analysis should be done on this group to determine if the change over the decade is simply a function of small numbers or, instead, a real trend.

**Table 11. Race of Prison Population at End of Fiscal Year, 1991-2001**

<b>Race</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>% Chg.</b>	<b>Chg 96-01</b>
<b>White</b>	3,047	3,333	3,368	3,526	3,937	4,299	4,579	5,164	5,035	5,267	5,643	<b>85.2%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>
<b>African American</b>	907	1,039	1,133	1,324	1,472	1,524	1,625	1,779	1,748	1,800	1,844	<b>103.3%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	--	--	107	127	157	212	261	300	267	361	425	<b>--</b>	<b>100.5%</b>
<b>Native American</b>	71	66	60	72	84	98	120	121	113	140	119	<b>67.6%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>
<b>Asian-American</b>	10	13	15	28	32	38	46	56	54	63	54	<b>440.0%</b>	<b>42.1%</b>
<b>Other</b>	39	33	11	12	10	5	5	10	14	15	15	<b>-61.5%</b>	<b>200.0%</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	<b>-66.7%</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>5,692</b>	<b>6,176</b>	<b>6,636</b>	<b>7,431</b>	<b>7,231</b>	<b>7,646</b>	<b>8,101</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>

Source: E-1 reports

Table 12 illustrates the gradual aging of Iowa's prison population. Either as a function of longer average sentences or because of later "burn-out" of criminal careers, Iowa's prison population. After showing a median age of 29 at the beginning of the decade, the prison population showed a median of 32 at the end of FY2001. This, combined with Table 13 on prison sentences, suggests that the prison population has become older and more hardened.

**Table 12. Age of Prison Population at end of Fiscal Year, 1991-2001**

<b>Age</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>% Chg.</b>	<b>Chg 96-01</b>
<b>9-17</b>	6	8	10	17	20	31	24	34	25	28	19	<b>216.7%</b>	<b>-38.7%</b>
<b>18-20</b>	370	393	403	450	485	551	530	653	584	624	581	<b>57.0%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
<b>9-20</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>59.6%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
<b>21-25</b>	1,031	1,127	1,138	1,173	1,310	1,340	1,390	1,524	1,456	1,605	1,692	<b>64.1%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>
<b>26-30</b>	921	1,038	1,039	1,021	1,107	1,196	1,260	1,346	1,218	1,209	1,335	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>
<b>31-35</b>	702	766	851	960	1,111	1,172	1,264	1,301	1,238	1,237	1,269	<b>80.8%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
<b>21-35</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>3,028</b>	<b>3,154</b>	<b>3,528</b>	<b>3,708</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>4,171</b>	<b>3,912</b>	<b>4,051</b>	<b>4,296</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>
<b>36-40</b>	451	507	530	657	714	859	989	1,164	1,188	1,254	1,290	<b>186.0%</b>	<b>50.2%</b>
<b>41-50</b>	416	454	514	590	676	735	869	1,044	1,134	1,252	1,420	<b>241.3%</b>	<b>93.2%</b>
<b>51-60</b>	135	140	152	164	190	216	240	279	293	331	371	<b>174.8%</b>	<b>71.8%</b>
<b>61-70</b>	41	44	47	47	66	64	57	68	75	84	96	<b>134.1%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
<b>71-80</b>	4	8	11	11	13	12	13	17	19	20	25	<b>525.0%</b>	<b>108.3%</b>
<b>Over 80</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>36 or more</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>206.1%</b>	<b>69.9%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>5,692</b>	<b>6,176</b>	<b>6,636</b>	<b>7,431</b>	<b>7,231</b>	<b>7,645</b>	<b>8,101</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>

Source: E-1 reports

Finally, Table 13 shows inmate prison sentences, *including the current sentence*. While the table shows that most inmates were serving their first prison sentence, it also shows that the more inmates have been returning to Iowa's prisons after having been there before. While in FY91 fully 77 percent of the inmates on June 30 had not previously served an Iowa prison

sentence, by the end of FY2001 that figure had dropped to 71.3 after a decade-long slide. Note, also, that the largest percentage increases were among inmates with three or more prison sentences.

**Table 13. Number of Prison Commitments of Prison Population on June 30**

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Chg.	Chg 96-01
<b>One</b>	3,140	3,391	3,543	3,774	4,229	4,576	4,858	5,440	5,221	5,542	5,773	83.9%	26.2%
<b>Two</b>	667	789	823	920	1,018	1,093	1,169	1,343	1,331	1,347	1,462	119.2%	33.8%
<b>Three</b>	210	237	257	301	324	363	424	436	463	506	579	175.7%	59.5%
<b>Four</b>	43	49	52	59	82	92	129	153	151	162	200	365.1%	117.4%
<b>Five</b>	12	13	14	26	30	38	41	39	37	59	53	341.7%	39.5%
<b>Six</b>	5	3	3	6	5	8	12	15	18	23	27	440.0%	237.5%
<b>Seven</b>	0	3	2	3	4	4	2	2	6	5	6	--	50.0%
<b>Eight</b>	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	0	--	-100.0%
<b>Nine or more</b>	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	--	--
	<b>4,077</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>5,692</b>	<b>6,176</b>	<b>6,636</b>	<b>7,431</b>	<b>7,231</b>	<b>7,646</b>	<b>8,101</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>

Source: E-1 reports

Another source of change in the population is shown in Table 14, which presents data on the yearend population, persons serving life sentences, and persons serving mandatory minimum sentences. This table is somewhat surprising in regards to "lifers," as, while there have been steady increases in persons serving life sentences, over the last ten years their percentage change has been less than that of the population as a whole (perhaps due to a general drop in homicide). Due in part to legislative action, the number of those serving mandatory minimum terms, however, has risen faster than the population as a whole, with most of the increase occurring since FY93. The drop in mandatory minimums between 1999 and 2000 is apparently attributable to a change in record-keeping rather than a change in the nature of the prison population itself.

**Table 14. June 30 Population, Lifers, Mandatory Minimums**

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	%Chg
<b>Yearend Population</b>	4,077	4,485	4,695	5,090	5,692	6,176	6,636	7,431	7,231	7,646	8,101	98.7%
<b>Lifers at Yearend</b>	315	355	363	385	403	428	458	480	491	512	529	67.9%
<b>Mandatory Minimums</b>	659	698	746	770	902	986	1,142	1,416	1,632	1,279	1,529	132.0%
<b>Net Parolable</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>4,387</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>5,036</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>5,855</b>	<b>6,043</b>	<b>94.7%</b>

Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports

Table 15 shows a broader picture of changes in the prison population, examining the inmate population by the type of commission offense on June 30. It shows that, between FY1991 and FY2001, the increase in inmates committed for persons offenses clearly outstripped that for non-persons offenses. Note that between 1991 and 1998 there either were more non-persons

offenders in the population than persons offenders or the difference between the two was slight. Since 1998, however, a change has occurred, with at least 400 more persons offenders imprisoned.

Beginning in FY93, the population also includes a breakdown of those committed for “chemical offenses,” which include drug and alcohol offenses. Since that time the percentage increase in chemical offenses is much greater than for either persons or non-persons offenses, and the raw increase in chemical offenses almost equals that for persons offenses.

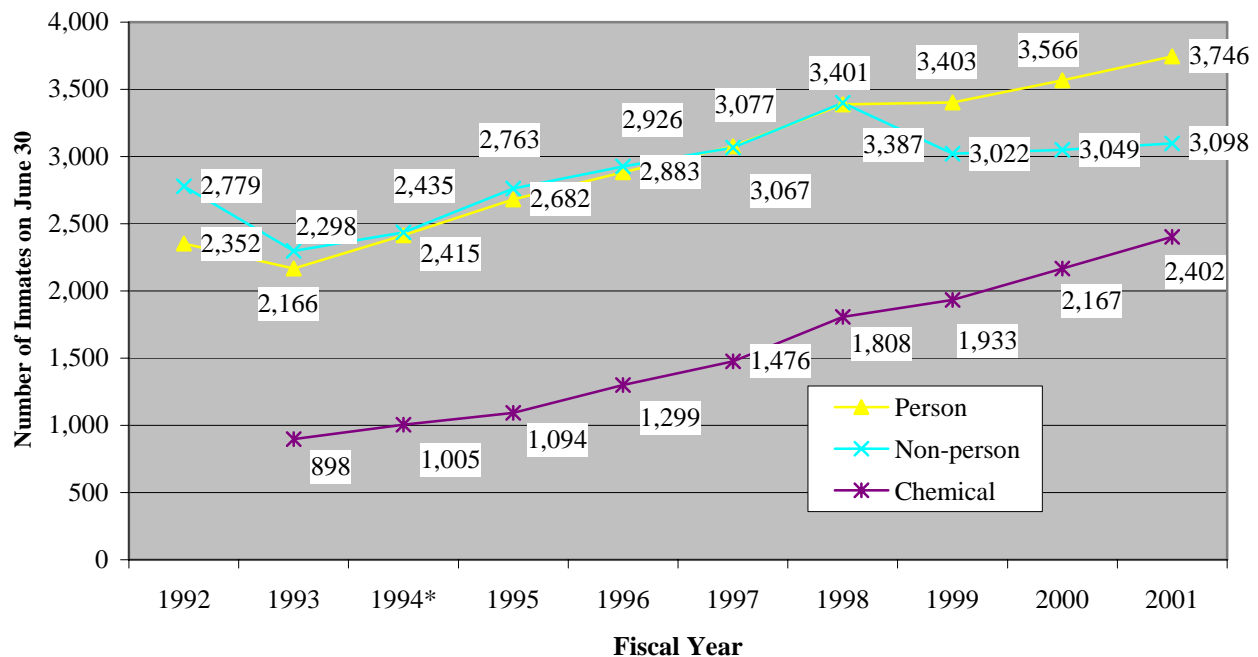
Table 15 Prison Population Offense Types												
Offense Type	1992	1993	1994*	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Chg	96-2001
Person	2,352	2,166	2,415	2,682	2,883	3,077	3,387	3,403	3,566	3,746	59.3%	29.9%
Non-person	2,779	2,298	2,435	2,763	2,926	3,067	3,401	3,022	3,049	3,098	11.5%	5.9%
Chemical	--	898	1,005	1,094	1,299	1,476	1,808	1,933	2,167	2,402		84.9%

\*Estimated. Actual total will be within 5.

Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports. Totals may not equal total number of inmates in system due to offenders committed for multiple offenses of different type.

This information is also presented graphically below.

**Prison Population Offense Types FY92-FY01**



Additional data are available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and from the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) with which to compare Iowa and the Nation. Iowa’s 2001 Inmate Profile<sup>3</sup> shows that Iowa’s prison population in 2001 consisted of 42

<sup>3</sup> State of Iowa, Inmates at Mid-Year 2001, prepared by the Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. Currently in preparation.

percent violent offenders, 25 percent property offenders, 24 percent drug offenders, and eight percent public order offenders. In 1999 (the last year for which figures are available) sentenced prisoners nationally consisted of 48 percent violent offenders, 21 percent property offenders, 21 percent drug offenders, and 10 percent public order offenders (Beck, 2001). This suggests that violent offenders are under-represented and drug and property offenders slightly over-represented in the Iowa prison system compared to prison systems in other states. This over-representation may be characteristic of Midwestern states, however, as they typically report low rates of violent crime and mid-range rates of property crime.

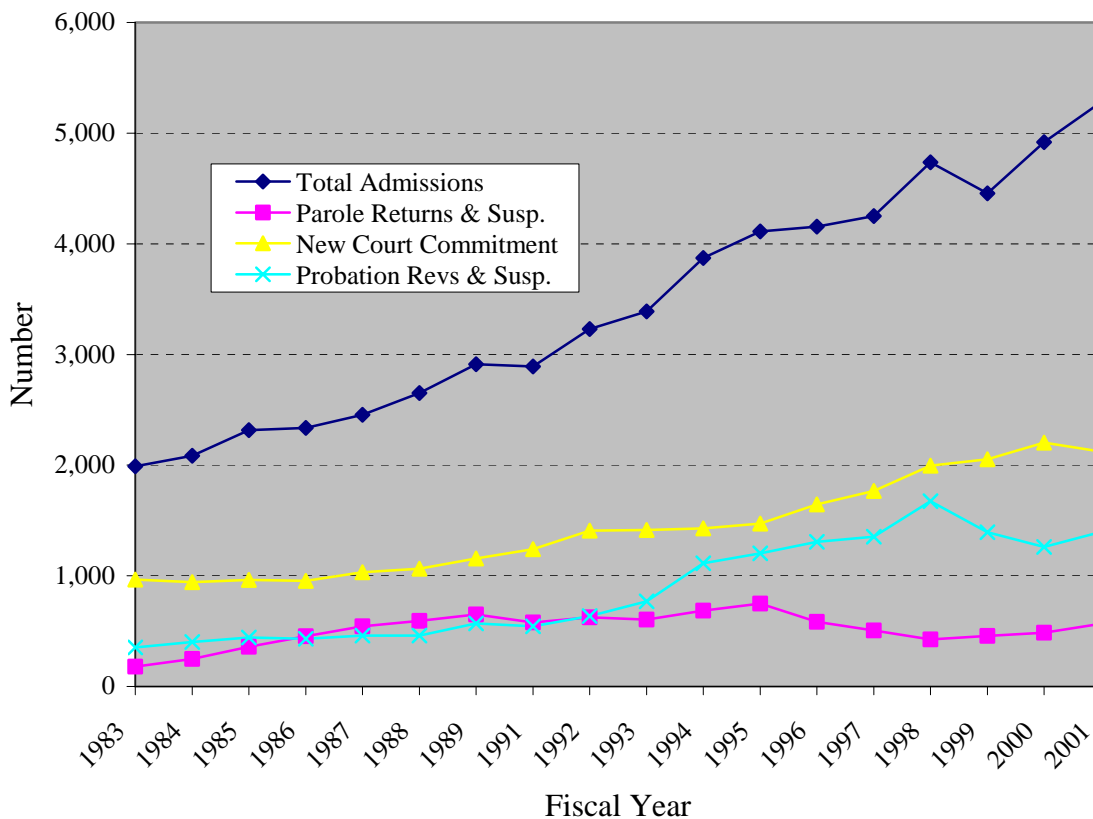
National figures also differ from Iowa's in the types of offenses resulting in population increases. Nationally, fully 51 percent of the increase in prison population between 1990 and 1999 consisted of violent offenders, with drug offenders accounting for 20 percent, property offenders 14 percent, and public-order offenders 15 percent. In Iowa, however, most of the increase has been due to chemical (drug and alcohol) offenders, whose numbers have more than doubled since 1993.

Another look at the prison population is presented in the graph below, which shows changes in the types of prison admissions since state FY84. A nearly steady increase in overall admissions has been seen since FY84, with the only exceptions occurring in 1991 and 1999. The largest total increase occurred during FY98 (when admissions increased by 485), closely followed by FY2000 (an increase of 464).

While direct court commitments reached their highest level in FY2000, both probation and parole revocation admissions continued rising in FY2001, resulting in a record number of commitments that year. While direct court commitments have gradually risen over the period, the increase in probation revocations and suspensions has occurred primarily since 1993, more than doubling since then, as the probation revocation decreases in FY99 and FY2000 were not continued in FY2001. The high ratio of probation revocation admissions means that a significant portion of the prison population has already had opportunities to avoid incarceration by serving periods of probation in the community, but that they have failed. This is one of the factors leading to increased caution on the part of the Board in granting parole.

The FY2001 increase in probation revocations has significance also because increases in probation revocations have recently been one of the driving forces behind Iowa's increasing prison population. Between FY91 and FY98, probation revocations had increased from 578 to 1,694 (or 193 percent). During the same period direct court commitments increased from 2,891 to 4,735 (or 64 percent). In FY92 parole revocations and suspensions and probation revocations were nearly equal. Since then, however, probation revocations and suspensions have reached a level almost four times that of parole revocations and suspensions. In FY2001 probation revocations, they outnumbered parole revocations by nearly 3:1.

## Total Admissions, New Court Commitments, Parole Returns & Suspensions, Probation Revocations & Suspensions



Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports.

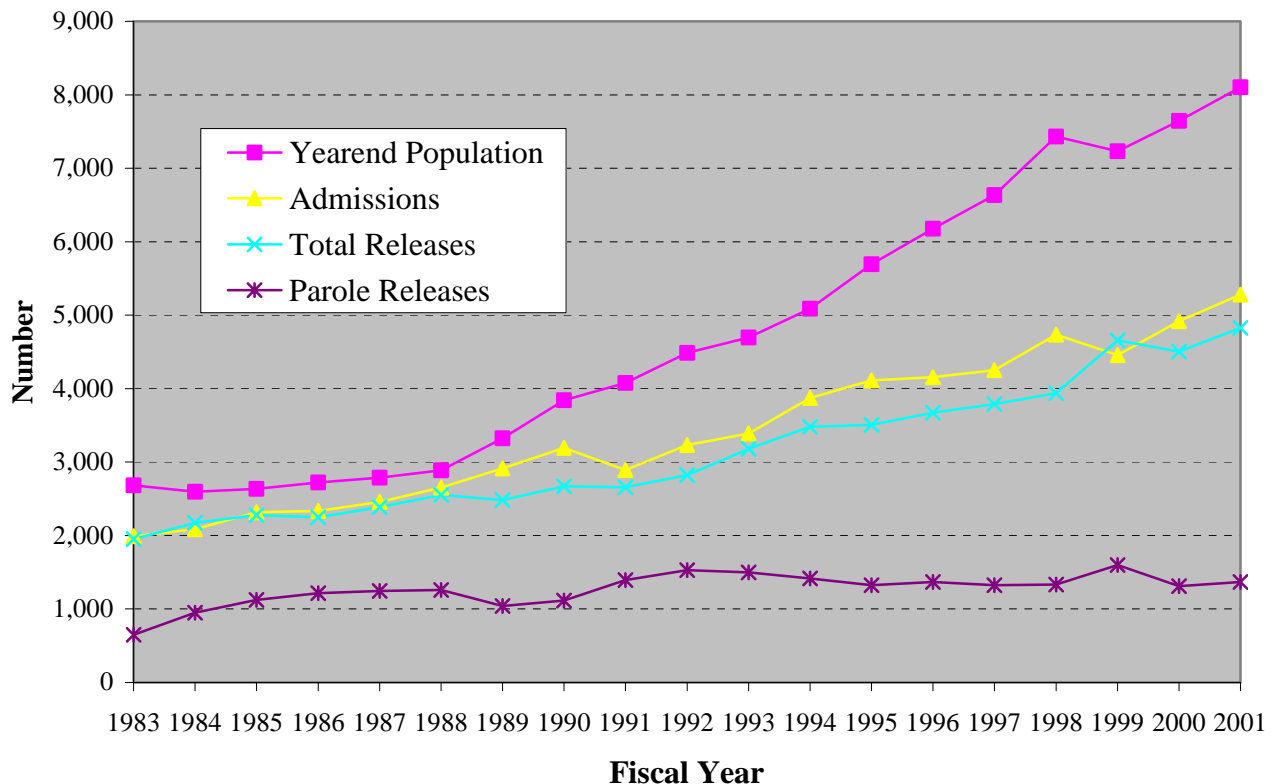
Iowa's trend in parole revocations runs contrary to the national trend. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics,<sup>4</sup> parole violators constituted 34 percent of all national prison admissions in 1996, and while 70 percent of parole terminations in 1984 were termed "successful," in 1996 this percentage had been reduced to less than half. Iowa, on the other hand, has not shown an increase in parole revocations, and only 28.4 percent of those released to parole supervision in FY1996 were revoked from supervision.

The next graph shows end-of-year prison population, total admissions, total releases, and parole releases. More than previous tables and charts, this one shows increasing caution on the part of the Board in protecting the public. As shown previously in the Workload section, through FY2001 paroles have accounted for a smaller portion of overall releases in recent years, as the Board has allowed more inmates to expire sentences rather than granting them parole. This is consistent with public safety concerns, as Iowa research has previously shown that some high-risk inmates are best incapacitated for as long a period as possible to ensure public safety. The net result of this approach is that, through FY2001, the number of paroles

<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1996*, as cited in Travis, Jeremy, *But They All Come Back: Rethinking Prisoner Reentry*, Washington, D.C., National Institute of Justice, May, 2000.

granted has varied little since 1986, when there were 1,216 paroles out of a total prison population of 2,722. That year, slightly more than half the releases from prison were via parole. Since that time, with the advent of additional release opportunities such as work release, paroles as a percentage of all releases have dropped. This trend continued in FY2001. [See page 16 for further illustration of this trend.](#) Note that figures for this chart come from Department of Corrections E-1 reports; due to delays in release, rescissions, and other factors, the number of paroles in this chart do not necessarily agree with figures presented elsewhere in this report.

### Admissions, Releases, Yearend Population



Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports.

A final description of the prison population is provided in Table 16, which shows the distribution of risk levels in the prison population. This may be compared with tables pertaining to risk levels and parole decision-making later in the report. The table shows that, of the included groups of offenders, those serving time for Class A felonies show the lowest statistical risk. Those serving time for “other felonies” shows the highest average risk, probably due to the concentration of habitual criminals in that class. Note also that the misdemeanants tend to have higher risk scores than the felons. These findings are not particularly surprising, given that the risk score is based upon offense seriousness and the duration and intensity of the prior criminal history. Class A felons may be sent to prison based upon the severity of a single offense, and thus many may have low risk scores. Habitual

criminals nearly always have lengthy criminal histories beyond the three felony convictions required for conviction as an habitual criminal. Misdemeanants are usually incarcerated only with lengthy criminal histories or failure to cooperate on probation.

**Table 16. Risk Levels of Prison Population 6/30/2001, by Offense Class**

<b>RISK</b>	<b>LEAD OFFENSE CLASS</b>							<b>Total</b>
	<b>A Felony</b>	<b>B Felony</b>	<b>Other Fel.</b>	<b>C Felony</b>	<b>D Felony</b>	<b>Ag. Misd</b>	<b>Ser. Misd</b>	
<b>Uncoded</b>	92	479	90	928	699	116	7	2,411
<b>1</b>	86	128	2	73	5	2	0	296
<b>2</b>	44	110	22	322	265	44	3	810
<b>3</b>	43	63	9	93	65	20	2	295
<b>4</b>	3	27	6	73	93	15	0	217
<b>5</b>	2	42	43	172	220	26	1	506
<b>6</b>	64	145	35	319	208	49	2	822
<b>7</b>	0	10	29	56	88	14	2	199
<b>8</b>	63	138	59	250	221	43	0	774
<b>9</b>	118	340	111	451	361	74	9	1,464
<b>Total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7,794</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6.53</b>	<b>5.92</b>

Excludes federal prisoners, interstate compact, safekeepers, and violator program participants.

Means exclude uncoded cases.

## VII. SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT PROBATION PROJECT

During the 1997 legislative session, Governor Branstad recommended that the legislature authorize the Parole Board's Administrative Parole Judges to conduct probation revocation hearings in the Sixth Judicial District on an experimental basis. The reasons for this recommendation were two-fold:

- To reduce the workload of criminal court judges.
- To take advantage of the parole Judges' correctional sanctioning expertise.

The General Assembly accepted this recommendation and passed Senate File 503, which became effective July 1, 1997. The Parole Board began implementing the statute on that date and held numerous planning sessions with the Sixth District judges, county attorneys, clerks of court, sheriffs, and Department of Corrections. Due to an early interpretation of the statute, the Board not only was **deemed** in charge of hearings, but also arrest warrants, bonds, initial appearances, and appointment of counsel. The Board proceeded under this interpretation of the law until December 31, 1997, when Sixth District Court Judge David M. Remley ruled the project invalid. The Parole Board appealed this decision to the Iowa Supreme Court but dismissed its appeal when the legislature modified the statute to correct the alleged deficiencies of the project by passing Senate File 2377, which became effective on May 22, 1998.

A further challenge to the Sixth District project occurred in 1999, resulting in a ruling handed down by District Court Judge L. Vern Robinson on September 2. Petitioners had both received suspended sentences and had been placed on probation, only to have the probation later revoked by an administrative law judge. In this case, as in earlier cases, the petitioners claimed a lack of due process and equal protection, and also challenged the use of administrative law judges in revocations on the basis of separation of powers. The Court determined that the revocation procedure used in the Sixth Judicial district as set out in section 907.8A was constitutional.

During the 2000 legislative session the life of the Sixth District Pilot Project was continued for another two years.

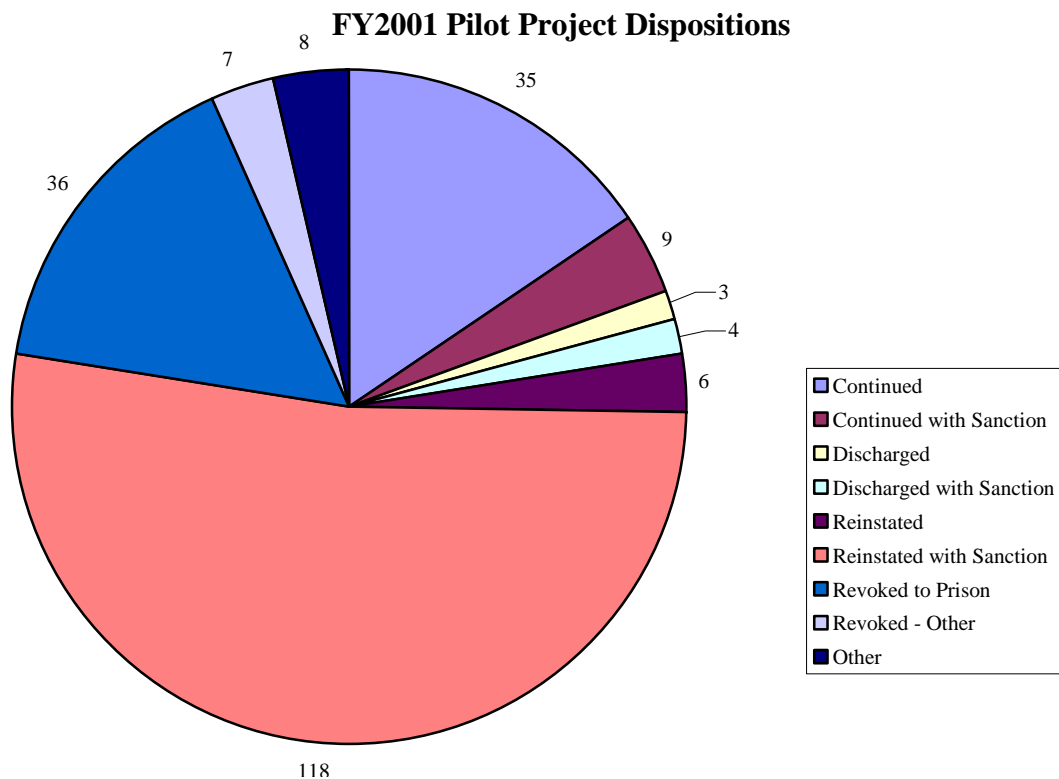
In one respect there was an expansion of the Pilot Project during FY2001, in that an additional administrative Law Judge was added to the project. That judge (referred to here as ALJ #2), who is employed by the judicial district, conducts face-to-face hearings in the counties other than Linn and Jones. While that judge also has kept records of cases and dispositions, he has done it in a manner not entirely comparable with records for the original judge (ALJ #1). Therefore, their figures will be presented here separately, with those for ALJ #1 presented first.

Probation revocation hearings held by ALJ #1 in FY2001 remained at about the same level as in FY2000. The monthly distribution of dispositions for FY2000 and FY2001 is shown on the following page.

**Table 17. Sixth District Probation Revocation Project  
Dispositions, by Month**

Month	FY2000	FY2001
July	14	26
August	13	30
September	15	44
October	11	13
November	15	16
December	25	17
January	21	18
February	18	10
March	18	16
April	27	16
May	28	11
June	23	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>230</b>

The distribution of hearing dispositions for Judge #1 is shown in the chart below.



A comparison of dispositions for FY2000 and FY2001 show many similarities. First, the number of dispositions handed down by ALJ #1 was almost identical to the previous year.

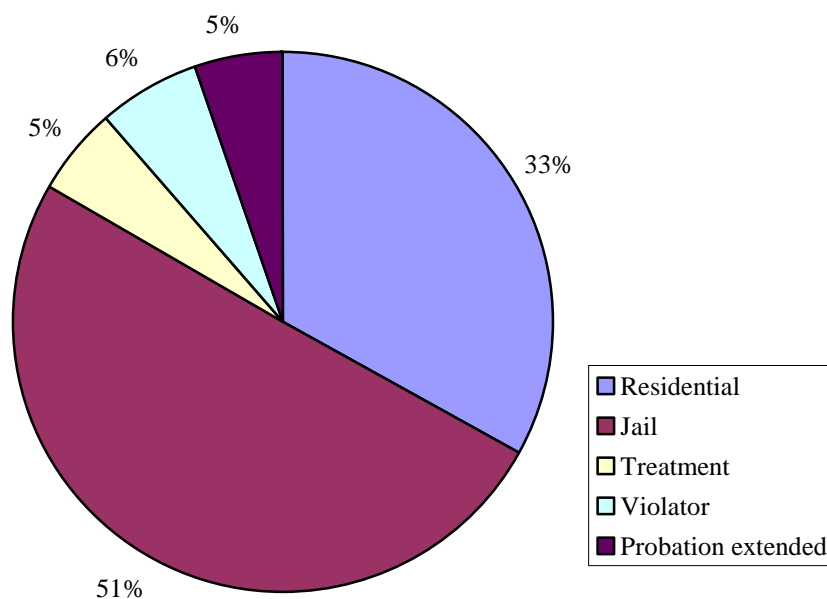
The patterns were also similar, although continuations with sanction dropped and continuations without sanction dropped. Generally, dispositions in FY2001 tended to involve fewer sanctions.

**Table 18. Comparison: Pilot Project Dispositions  
FY2001 vs. FY2000**

<b>Disposition</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>% Chng.</b>
Continued	15	35	133.3%
Continued with Sanction	24	9	-62.5%
Discharged	3	3	0.0%
Discharged with Sanction	--	4	--
Reinstated	5	6	20.0%
Reinstated with Sanction	133	118	-11.3%
Revoked to Prison	36	36	0.0%
Revoked – Other	6	7	16.7%
Other	5	8	60.0%
<b>Total Disposed</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>

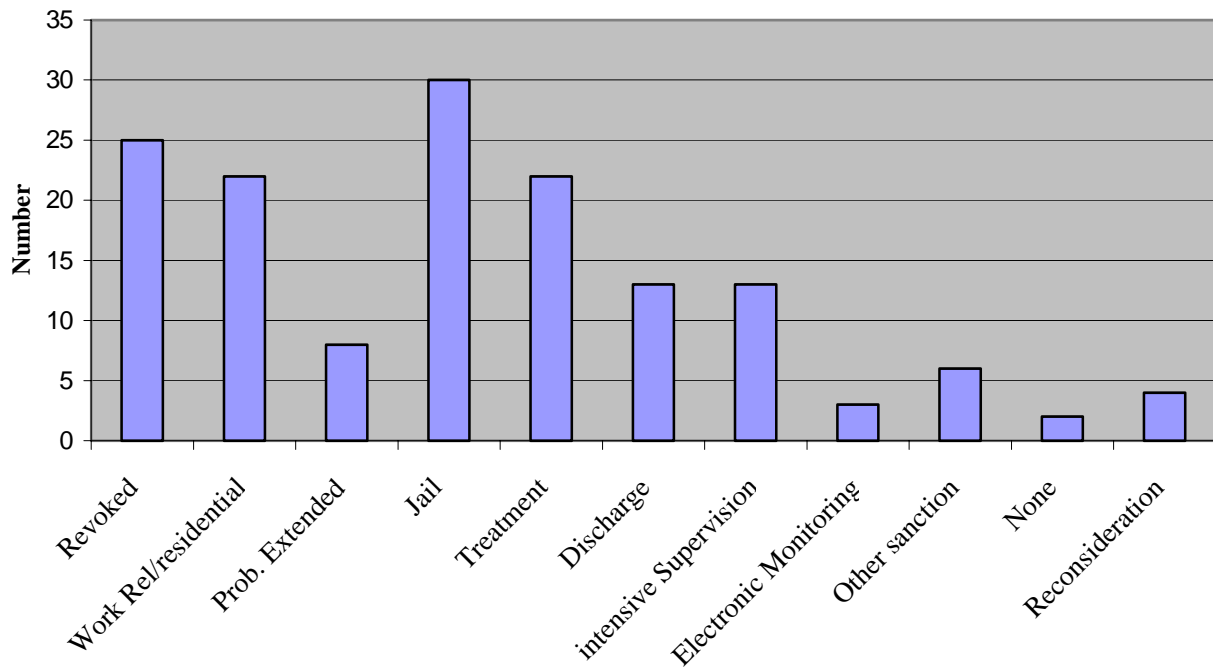
The distribution of sanctions handed down in these dispositions is shown below. It should be remembered that there may be multiple sanctions within a single disposition, so there is overlap in the numbers. The most common sanction was referral to jail (76 individuals, or 50 percent of the dispositions). Fifty dispositions (33 percent) involved placement in residential facilities (the Hinzman Center, Hope House, or the Nelson Center). Nine individuals were referred to Violator Programs operated by the Department of Corrections, eight were referred to treatment, and eight had their probations extended.

**Distribution of Pilot Project Sanctions, FY2001**



The establishment of a second administrative law judge to handle cases in Johnson, Tama, Iowa, and Benton Counties has expanded the capability of the Pilot Project to handle revocation hearings in a more traditional manner but without involvement of the judiciary. From appointment of the second administrative law judge until the end of FY01, 94 dispositions have been handed down in these counties. The pattern of dispositions is shown below. Note that a single disposition may involve multiple sanctions.

**Pilot Project Dispositions, ALJ #2**



Another feature of the database maintained by ALJ #2 that it permits comparison of his decision with the recommendations of probation officers (PO's) and defense attorneys. This is presented in the table below.

**Table 19. ALJ #2 Agreement with Recommendations**

Judge Action	Recommendation of:	
	PO	Defense
Judge more severe	16.5%	34.9%
Agreement	60.0%	63.9%
Judge less severe	23.5%	1.2%
<b>Total N</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>83</b>
Total N's differ because recommendations were not available in all cases		

It is apparent that there tends to be agreement between the judge, probation officer, and defense a majority of the time in these revocation hearings. While the judge has shown a slightly higher level of agreement with the defense, it should also be noted that in slightly more than

1/3 of the cases the judge orders a disposition more severe than desired by the defense. While agreement with probation officers is slightly lower (at 60 percent), note that there are cases in which his sanctions have been *more severe* than requested by probation officers.

In making corrections to the original statute enabling establishment of the Pilot Project, the General Assembly also required an evaluation by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning that was released in February, 2002. While the evaluation did not make a specific recommendation pertaining to continuation or expansion of the project, it pointed to a number of project accomplishments. A number of interview respondents who were initially opposed to the project – including several judges – now support continuation. Even some who oppose the project agree that it achieved one of its goals in reducing Judicial involvement in probation revocations. The Board continues to support this project and would recommend expansion into other judicial districts.

## VIII. TIME SERVED PRIOR TO PAROLE

A number of factors affect the amount of time individuals spend incarcerated prior to release on parole. The most obvious of these is the inmate's maximum term of incarceration, which in Iowa is set by statute. There appears to be some public misunderstanding of prison terms in Iowa, in part because of the indeterminate nature of the State's sentencing structure. Three groups set terms of incarceration in Iowa:

- the Legislature, which establishes maximum terms of incarceration and may choose to require either mandatory incarceration or a mandatory minimum term of incarceration;
- judges, who in sentencing determine who is incarcerated and who is not (and after imprisonment may choose to release an offender on "shock probation" after a period of up to three months); and
- the Board of Parole, which determines when offenders may be released on work release and/or parole.

Indeterminate sentencing is also misunderstood because when a judge sentences an offender to a specific term -- say, ten years of incarceration -- the sentence, absent a mandatory minimum, is actually zero-to-ten years, and the offender may be legally paroled at any time after reception by the prison system. Additionally, under Iowa's "good time" statute, most offenders' sentences are also reduced by up to half by good behavior in the prison system, so most ten-year sentences will expire in about five years.

There have been a number of changes in Iowa statutes in recent years whose effect has been to raise the prison population. Most of these either increase the maximum penalty for an offense or delay the time at which the Board of Parole may consider inmates for release. These include:

- a requirement that inmates sentenced for Murder-2nd, Attempted Murder, Sex Abuse-2nd, Sex Abuse-3<sup>rd</sup>, Kidnapping-2nd, Robbery-1st, and Robbery-2nd serve 85 percent of their maximum terms of incarceration prior to release;
- lengthening the maximum term of incarceration for some drug, weapons, sex, OWI, and child endangerment offenses;
- the establishment of mandatory release supervision following imprisonment for those convicted of Lascivious Acts (Iowa Code 709.8).

Three legislative efforts took place in 2001 to help stem the tide of the rising prison population:

- the creation of a new class of burglaries -- Burglary in the Third Degree as a first offender -- Iowa's first misdemeanor burglary offense;
- the creation of a determinate Class D sentencing structure that allows judges to sentence Class D felons to a determinate term of zero to five years rather than the historic indeterminate term of up to five years;
- the lengthening of time during which judges can reconsider a sentence.

Another factor influencing the size of the prison population has been the Board's increasing caution in releasing inmates who may pose a threat to society. The use of risk assessment in

release deliberations has had two distinct effects: to hasten release of good risks who do not need to be incarcerated for reasons of public safety; and to delay release of bad risks who present a threat to society. Appendix 5 shows mean time to parole by offense class by risk. Delaying release of high-risk inmates is one of the factors responsible for low recidivism among Iowa parolees.

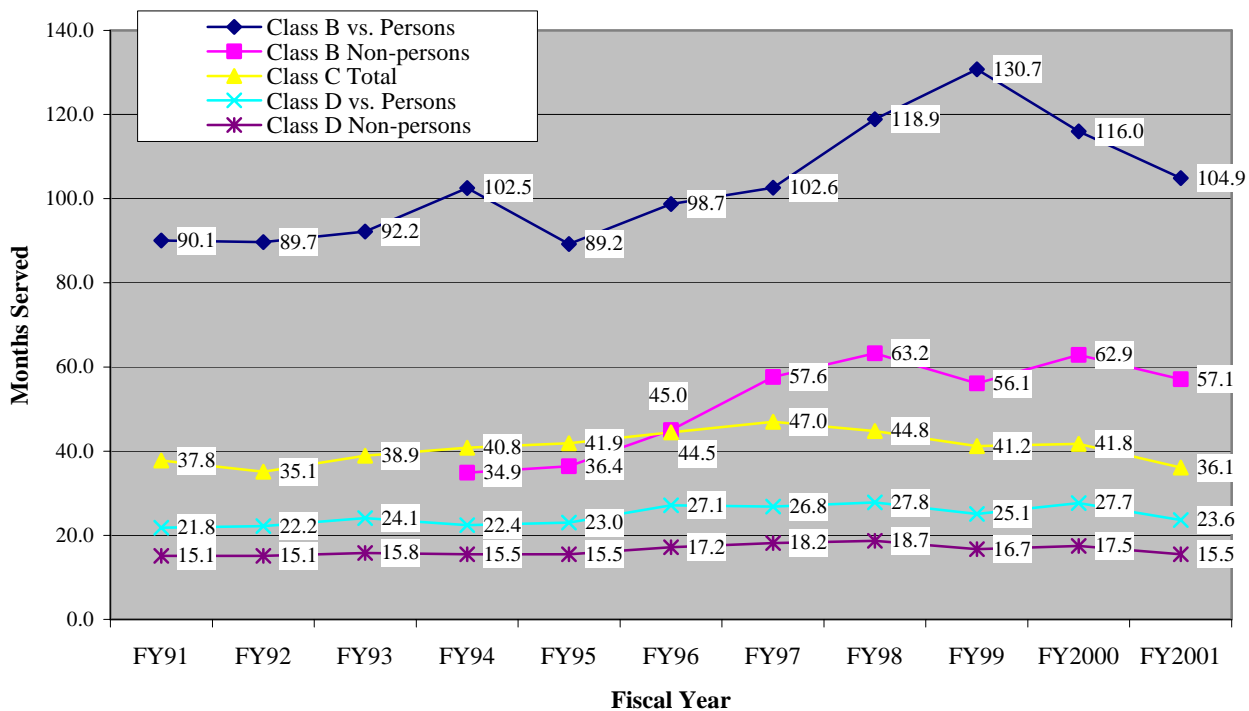
The Board's caution is also illustrated in Appendix 6, which shows percentages of offenders released in FY2000 via either parole or expiration.

Table 15 presents an overview of paroling activity during FY2000, showing the amount of time served prior to parole for all offenses accounting for ten or more paroles. Readers interested in offenses not on the table are urged to consult Table 16, which presents all offenses for which there were paroles in FY2000.

**Table 20. Time Served Prior to Parole Approval  
FY2001 Overview**

<b>Offense Class</b>	<b>Primary Offense</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Mean Months Served</b>
<b>Property Offenses</b>			
Habitual	Habitual Offender - Property	46	53.2
Class C	Burglary - Second Degree	85	47.9
Class C	Theft - First Degree	112	38.5
Class D	Burglary - Third Degree	256	20.8
Class D	Forgery	181	21.7
Class D	Theft - Second Degree	144	20.7
Agg Misd	Attempted Burglary - Third Degree	14	8.7
Agg Misd	Operating Motor Vehicle w/o Owner's Consent	31	8.3
Agg Misd	Theft - Third Degree	61	9.4
<b>Crimes Against Persons</b>			
Class B	Robbery - First Degree	37	105.5
Class B	Sex Abuse - Second	10	96.3
Class C	Robbery - Second	20	67.9
Class C	Sexual Abuse - Third Degree	16	50.6
Class C	Willful Injury	30	47.2
Class D	Assault in Felony-no injury	14	22.7
Class D	Lascivious Acts with a Child	10	33.1
Class D	Going Armed with Intent	16	28.2
Agg. Misd	Domestic Abuse - Second SI or SE	10	10.7
Agg. Misd	Assault W/Intent to Cause Serious Injury	10	8.0
<b>Drug/Alcohol Offenses</b>			
Class B	Prohibited Acts Manufacture/Delivery	23	52.0
Class C	Manufacture/Delivery Counterfeit Narcotics	10	63.7
Class C	Manufacture/Delivery Controlled Substance	431	28.8
Class D	Failure Obtain Controlled Substance Tax Stamp	34	14.2
Class D	Manufacture/Delivery Marijuana<50 Kilos	81	15.4
Class D	OWI - Third Offense	773	11.1
Class D	Prohibited Acts-Substances	29	11.6
Agg Misd	OWI - Second Offense	91	5.8
<b>Other Offenses</b>			
ODRUG	Controlled Substance - Second or Sub. Offense	16	56.1
Class D	Receive, Transport, Possess.Firearms by Felon	35	20.1
Agg Misd	Driving while Barred	37	8.9
<b>ALL PAROLES</b>		<b>3,000</b>	<b>24.0</b>

## Average Time Served Until Release Decision, by Offense Class



Note: There is little difference in average time served for Class C felonies against persons or not against persons. Therefore only the total for Class C felonies is presented here. The upward trend in Class B felonies not against persons through FY98 is undoubtedly due to their recent creation; particularly during FY94-96, only the very best candidates in the category were paroled, resulting in an unusually short length-of-stay.

Table 16, on the pages following, presents a complete itemization of paroles for FY2001, listing the felony class, the specific offense, whether or not consecutive sentences were involved, the number of paroles approved during the year, and the maximum, minimum, and mean periods from admission to parole approval. In an effort to avoid redundancy the table does **not** list a total separately when all of the paroles for a certain offense either did or did not involve consecutive sentences. For example, the one parole for robbery under the old criminal code involved a consecutive sentence, so the column for consecutive sentences notes “Y/Total” to note that the numbers for the total and for the consecutive sentence category were the same. Similarly, all the five paroles for Murder in the second degree in the Class B Felony category did not involve consecutive sentences, so they are all listed as “N/Total.”

**Table 21. FY 2001 Months Served Prior to Parole Approval**

<b>Offense Class</b>	<b>Offense Description</b>	<b>Consecutive</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
<b>B Felony</b>	Murder in the Second Degree	N/total	5	132.5	62.3	185.3
<b>50 Year Terms</b>	Old Code-Robbery with Aggravation	Y/total	1	280.8	280.8	280.8
	<b>Total 50 Yr B Felony</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>157.2</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>280.8</b>
<b>B Felony</b>	Arson in the First Degree	N	1	53.2	53.2	53.2
		Y	1	98.2	98.2	98.2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>98.2</b>
	Attempt to Commit Murder	N/Total	7	95.5	59.1	154.4
	Burglary in the First Degree	N	4	90.5	34.9	137.7
		Y	4	125.8	111.9	160.9
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>160.9</b>
	Distribution of a Controlled Subs. to < Age 18	N/Total	3	50.6	43.7	55.5
	Kidnapping in the Second Degree	N	1	100.4	100.4	100.4
		Y	1	132.9	132.9	132.9
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>132.9</b>
	Manufact. and Deliv. of a Counterfeit CF or Su	N/Total	4	91.5	62.8	108.5
	Prohibited Acts Manufact. and Deliv. of C.S.	N/Total	23	52.0	26.5	84.8
	Robbery in the First Degree	N	29	94.8	60.0	229.1
		Y	8	144.2	107.1	200.8
		<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>229.1</b>
	Sexual Abuse in the Second Degree	N	8	95.2	61.0	148.8
		Y	2	101.0	97.0	104.9
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>148.8</b>
	<b>Total B Felony</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>229.1</b>
<b>Other Felony</b>	Controlled Substance-Second or Subs. Offense	N	13	56.0	12.9	106.4
		Y	3	56.6	48.6	68.8
		<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>106.4</b>
	Controlled Substance Violation/Firearm	N/Total	3	48.4	44.8	52.7
	Distribution of a Controlled Subst - School/Park	N	4	31.8	29.5	36.5
		Y	2	65.0	47.8	82.2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>82.2</b>
	Manufact. and Deliv. of a Counterf. CF or Si	Y/Total	1	99.0	99.0	99.0
	<b>Total Other Felony</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>106.4</b>
<b>Habitual</b>	Habitual Offender - Person	N	4	59.9	47.9	72.9
		Y	5	132.5	88.7	219.2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>219.2</b>
	Habitual Offender - Property	N	39	50.9	16.1	101.3
		Y	7	65.7	33.1	137.7
		<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>137.7</b>
	<b>Total Habitual</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>219.2</b>

Offense Class	Offense Description	Consecutive	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
C Felony	Arson in the Second Degree	N	15	34.8	23.4	58.0
		Y	2	59.1	47.8	70.3
		Total	17	37.7	23.4	70.3
	Burglary in the Second Degree	N	60	35.4	11.0	89.5
		Y	25	77.9	4.0	182.1
		Total	85	47.9	4.0	182.1
	Child Endangerment Serious Injury	N/Total	8	40.3	18.5	51.3
	Conspiracy to Commit a Forcible Felony	N	3	36.5	12.0	49.4
		Y	1	31.6	31.6	31.6
		Total	4	35.3	12.0	49.4
	Controlled Substance Violation/Firearm	N/Total	1	15.4	15.4	15.4
	Criminal Mischief in the First Degree	Y/Total	1	62.3	62.3	62.3
	Dist. of a Schedule III Contolled Sub < 18	N/Total	1	11.7	11.7	11.7
	Fraud Practices in the First Degree	N	2	28.8	23.4	34.2
		Y	1	68.6	68.6	68.6
		Total	3	42.1	23.4	68.6
	Homicide by Vehicle OWI or Reckless	N	8	50.4	42.2	74.0
		Y	1	63.7	63.7	63.7
		Total	9	51.9	42.2	74.0
	Kidnapping in the Third Degree	N/Total	6	35.4	24.2	51.8
	Manuf. and Deliv. Controlled Substance,	N	364	26.6	7.2	90.6
		Y	67	40.5	11.3	98.7
		Total	431	28.8	7.2	98.7
	Manufacture and Delivery of a Counterfeit	N	6	51.0	17.4	88.5
		Y	4	82.8	61.6	96.0
		Total	10	63.7	17.4	96.0
	Neglect or Abandon Dependent Person	N	3	40.7	29.2	51.5
		Y	1	83.5	83.5	83.5
		Total	4	51.4	29.2	83.5
	Receive Precursor Substance	N/Total	1	22.8	22.8	22.8
Reckless Use of Firearm	N/Total	1	27.1	27.1	27.1	
Robbery in the Second Degree	N	12	53.1	28.1	78.2	
	Y	8	90.1	46.9	165.4	
	Total	20	67.9	28.1	165.4	
Sexual Abuse in the Third Degree	N	15	48.2	25.7	65.8	
	Y	1	86.6	86.6	86.6	
	Total	16	50.6	25.7	86.6	
Sexual Abuse-Third Degree Not Forcible	N/Total	9	41.8	16.5	53.8	
Terrorism w/intent to provoke	N	4	28.6	13.4	40.0	
	Y	1	53.9	53.9	53.9	
	Total	5	33.7	13.4	53.9	
Theft in the First Degree	N	88	34.1	4.4	81.0	
	Y	24	55.0	16.3	188.2	
	Total	112	38.5	4.4	188.2	
Violation of Pharmacy Provisions	Y/Total	1	73.0	73.0	73.0	
	Voluntary Manslaughter	Y/Total	1	117.8	117.8	117.8
	Willful Injury	N	22	38.5	24.0	73.6
		Y	8	70.9	38.6	123.1
		Total	30	47.2	24.0	123.1
	Class C Felony Total		Total	775	36.1	4.0

Offense Class	Offense Description	Consecutive	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
<b>D Felony</b>	Asslt While Particip. in a Felony No Injury	<b>N</b>	<b>9</b>	16.3	7.9	25.0
		<b>Y</b>	<b>5</b>	34.1	22.4	48.3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	22.7	7.9	48.3
	Asslt W/Int. to Commit Sex Abuse-Injury	<b>N/Total</b>	<b>1</b>	25.2	25.2	25.2
	Assault-Serious Injury	<b>N/Total</b>	<b>1</b>	15.3	15.3	15.3
	Assaulting a Peace Officer With Intent	<b>N/Total</b>	<b>2</b>	27.8	20.1	35.5
	Att. Disarm Peace Officer	<b>N/Total</b>	<b>1</b>	15.9	15.9	15.9
	Attempted Burglary in the Second Degree	<b>N</b>	<b>3</b>	10.8	7.6	12.6
		<b>Y</b>	<b>1</b>	23.9	23.9	23.9
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	14.1	7.6	23.9
	Burglary in the Third Degree	<b>N</b>	<b>197</b>	17.0	6.2	48.0
		<b>Y</b>	<b>59</b>	33.3	10.6	89.0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	20.8	6.2	89.0
	Conspire to Commit a Felony (Non-Person)	<b>N/Total</b>	<b>9</b>	17.9	12.4	26.2
	Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree	<b>N</b>	<b>10</b>	24.2	13.5	44.4
		<b>Y</b>	<b>3</b>	23.3	11.4	35.5
		<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	24.0	11.4	44.4
	Domestic Abuse Assault 3rd or Subsequent	<b>N</b>	<b>6</b>	17.1	8.2	24.3
		<b>Y</b>	<b>1</b>	20.3	20.3	20.3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	17.6	8.2	24.3
	Eluding >25 mph w/enhancements	<b>N</b>	<b>1</b>	16.0	16.0	16.0
		<b>Y</b>	<b>1</b>	8.6	8.6	8.6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	12.3	8.6	16.0
	Escape or Absence of a Felon	<b>N</b>	<b>1</b>	12.2	12.2	12.2
		<b>Y</b>	<b>1</b>	14.4	14.4	14.4
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	13.3	12.2	14.4
	Extortion	<b>N</b>	<b>7</b>	17.5	7.5	32.8
		<b>Y</b>	<b>2</b>	28.7	24.8	32.5
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	20.0	7.5	32.8
	Failure to Appear for a Felony	<b>N</b>	<b>4</b>	20.6	11.0	33.0
		<b>Y</b>	<b>2</b>	22.9	7.2	38.6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	21.4	7.2	38.6
	Failure to Comply-2nd	<b>N/Total</b>	<b>1</b>	21.3	21.3	21.3
	Failure to Obtain a Cont.Subs.Tax Stamp	<b>N</b>	<b>28</b>	13.2	6.5	44.6
		<b>Y</b>	<b>6</b>	19.0	8.2	31.9
		<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	14.2	6.5	44.6
	Forgery	<b>N</b>	<b>141</b>	18.3	3.5	51.1
		<b>Y</b>	<b>40</b>	33.7	8.9	87.4
		<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	21.7	3.5	87.4
	Fraudulent Practices in the Second Degree	<b>N</b>	<b>10</b>	18.7	7.5	30.8
		<b>Y</b>	<b>1</b>	12.3	12.3	12.3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	18.1	7.5	30.8
	Furnishing Contolled Substance to Inmates	<b>N/Total</b>	<b>1</b>	19.0	19.0	19.0
	Gatherings - Controlled Substance Used	<b>N</b>	<b>4</b>	12.1	7.1	17.3
		<b>Y</b>	<b>1</b>	11.7	11.7	11.7
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	12.0	7.1	17.3
	Going Armed With Intent	<b>N</b>	<b>14</b>	20.7	7.9	51.5
		<b>Y</b>	<b>5</b>	42.3	19.2	66.8
		<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	26.4	7.9	66.8

Offense Class	Offense Description	Consecutive	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
	Interference with Official Acts	N	1	23.1	23.1	23.1
		Y	2	36.5	30.1	43.0
		Total	3	32.1	23.1	43.0
	Lascivious Acts With a Child	N	6	20.5	7.5	35.1
		Y	4	51.9	34.5	71.4
		Total	10	33.1	7.5	71.4
	Manuf. and Deliv. of Marijuana < 50 Kilos	N	68	13.9	3.1	43.2
		Y	13	23.3	11.8	38.1
		Total	81	15.4	3.1	43.2
	Operating Under the Influence-Third	N	703	9.3	1.8	48.9
		Y	70	29.0	2.6	106.1
		Total	773	11.1	1.8	106.1
	Perjury, Contrad. Statements and Retraction	N/Total	3	10.7	7.6	15.8
	Pimping	N/Total	1	27.6	27.6	27.6
	Possession of a Cont. Subs. W/o RX	N	9	15.1	8.0	37.6
		Y	1	35.8	35.8	35.8
		Total	10	17.2	8.0	37.6
	Prohibited Acts - Premises Violation	N/Total	1	36.1	36.1	36.1
	Prohibited Acts - Substances	N	27	11.1	6.3	27.7
		Y	2	19.4	7.2	31.5
		Total	29	11.6	6.3	31.5
	Prohibited Sales of Tickets	N/Total	1	11.7	11.7	11.7
	Rec, Trans, and Poss Firearms by Felon	N	23	16.6	7.5	46.0
		Y	12	26.7	11.5	57.3
		Total	35	20.1	7.5	57.3
	Serious Injury By a Motor Vehicle	N	3	15.9	7.6	21.7
		Y	2	28.9	22.3	35.6
		Total	5	21.1	7.6	35.6
	Soliciting to Commit a Felony (Non-Pers)	N/Total	3	16.8	13.5	19.3
	Stalking	N/Total	3	19.2	17.9	20.9
	Stalking - Third or Subsequent Offense	N/Total	1	37.9	37.9	37.9
	Terrorism	N	2	11.6	8.4	14.8
		Y	2	36.4	35.7	37.1
		Total	4	24.0	8.4	37.1
	Theft in the Second Degree	N	121	17.3	6.3	45.4
		Y	23	38.4	8.1	79.5
		Total	144	20.7	6.3	79.5
	Threats	N/Total	1	17.8	17.8	17.8
	Trafficking in Stolen Weapons	N	2	15.2	8.9	21.5
		Y	1	42.1	42.1	42.1
		Total	3	24.2	8.9	42.1
	Unauth. Possession of Offensive Weapon	N/Total	3	16.0	13.6	18.5
	Unauthorized Use of Credit Cards	N	1	13.4	13.4	13.4
		Y	1	13.1	13.1	13.1
		Total	2	13.2	13.1	13.4
	Willful Injury w/bodily Injury	N	3	9.9	6.5	14.9
		Y	2	12.0	12.0	12.1
		Total	5	10.7	6.5	14.9
	Total D Felony	Total	1,701	15.9	1.8	106.1

Offense Class	Offense Description	Consecutive	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Agg Misd.	Alch. Chapter 123 3rd & Subsequent	N	9	8.5	4.3	17.5
		Y	2	7.4	3.5	11.4
		Total	11	8.3	3.5	17.5
	Assault Hate Crime - Bodily Injury	N/Total	1	6.3	6.3	6.3
	Assault With Intent to Inflict Serious Injury	N	7	6.2	3.4	9.2
		Y	3	12.1	5.1	19.6
		Total	10	8.0	3.4	19.6
	Assault With a Weapon	N	5	5.8	3.8	9.2
		Y	2	11.5	10.6	12.5
		Total	7	7.5	3.8	12.5
	Assaulting a Peace Officer with Intent	N/Total	2	7.7	6.9	8.4
	Attempted Burglary in the Third Degree	N	11	6.2	3.2	9.8
		Y	3	17.8	13.3	25.1
		Total	14	8.7	3.2	25.1
	Carrying Weapons	N	2	4.3	3.9	4.7
		Y	1	10.9	10.9	10.9
		Total	3	6.5	3.9	10.9
	Child Endangerment No Injury	N	3	6.8	5.4	8.0
		Y	1	7.5	7.5	7.5
		Total	4	7.0	5.4	8.0
	Criminal Mischief in the Third Degree	N	8	6.6	3.0	9.2
		Y	2	8.9	3.0	14.7
		Total	10	7.1	3.0	14.7
	Domestic Abuse Assault Second Si or Se	N	8	8.0	3.8	10.4
		Y	2	21.4	11.7	31.0
		Total	10	10.7	3.8	31.0
	Domestic Abuse Assault, Intent or Weapon	N	3	8.4	5.5	12.5
		Y	1	37.5	37.5	37.5
		Total	4	15.7	5.5	37.5
	Driving Motor Vehicle While Barred	N	23	5.3	2.5	9.4
		Y	14	14.8	6.5	28.8
		Total	37	8.9	2.5	28.8
	Eluding/Attempted Eluding >25 mph	N/Total	1	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Forgery	N	4	7.1	3.7	11.2
		Y	1	16.6	16.6	16.6
		Total	5	9.0	3.7	16.6
	Harassment	Y/Total	1	16.5	16.5	16.5
	Indecent Contact With a Child	N/Total	1	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Interference with Official Acts	Y/Total	1	8.2	8.2	8.2
	Operating Motor Vehicle W/o Consent	N	18	6.3	1.2	10.9
		Y	13	11.0	4.6	20.0
		Total	31	8.3	1.2	20.0
	Operating Under the Influence-Second	N	82	5.4	2.6	20.1
		Y	9	9.2	3.6	17.3
		Total	91	5.8	2.6	20.1
	Possession of Marijuana >2nd offense	N	2	5.6	3.4	7.8
		Y	2	12.6	12.6	12.6
		Total	4	9.1	3.4	12.6

Offense Class	Offense Description	Consecutive	Number	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
	Poss. of a Cont. Subs. Without RX	N	4	7.8	5.9	10.4
		Y	3	10.9	7.8	16.5
		Total	7	9.1	5.9	16.5
	Preventing Apprehension, Obst. Prosec.	N/Total	1	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Prohibited Acts - Premises Violation	N	3	4.4	3.8	5.3
		Y	1	7.3	7.3	7.3
		Total	4	5.1	3.8	7.3
	Prostitution	N	5	7.5	4.5	11.3
		Y	1	8.0	8.0	8.0
		Total	6	7.6	4.5	11.3
	Riot	Y/Total	1	14.4	14.4	14.4
	Tampering With Witness or Juror	Y/Total	1	9.2	9.2	9.2
	Theft in the Third Degree	N	41	5.9	2.9	13.4
		Y	20	16.6	2.1	48.1
		Total	61	9.4	2.1	48.1
	Unauthorized Use of Credit Cards	N	2	4.5	2.3	6.7
		Y	1	15.8	15.8	15.8
		Total	3	8.3	2.3	15.8
	<b>Total Aggravated Misdemeanor</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>48.1</b>
<b>Ser. Misd</b>	Alcoholic Beverage Control	Y/Total	1	9.2	9.2	9.2
	Criminal Mischief in the Fourth Degree	Y/Total	1	8.7	8.7	8.7
	Eluding Pursuing Law Enforcement	Y/Total	1	15.2	15.2	15.2
	Escape or Absence of a Misdemeanant	Y/Total	1	6.1	6.1	6.1
	Escape or Voluntary Absence from Custody	Y/Total	1	4.4	4.4	4.4
	Interference With Official Acts - Injury	N/Total	1	4.6	4.6	4.6
	Operating Under the Influence-First	Y/Total	2	8.1	6.9	9.3
	Possession of Marijuana, 2nd offense	Y/Total	1	6.2	6.2	6.2
	<b>Total Serious Misdemeanor</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>
	<b>TOTAL ALL PAROLES</b>		<b>3,000</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>280.8</b>

Lead Offense Class	Number	Months Served		
		Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Total 50 Yr B Felony	6	157.2	62.3	280.8
Total B Felony	96	88.5	26.5	229.1
Total Other Felony	26	53.8	12.9	106.4
Total Habitual	55	60.9	16.1	219.2
Class C Felony Total	775	36.1	4.0	188.2
Total D Felony	1,701	15.9	1.8	106.1
Total Aggravated Misdemeanor Total	332	7.9	1.2	48.1
Total Serious Misdemeanor	9	7.8	4.4	15.2
<b>TOTAL ALL PAROLES</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>280.8</b>

Note: Number of months shown in the table represents the length of time from an inmate's commitment to prison until approval of parole. Actual release usually occurs within the following month unless the parole grant is rescinded. Time does not include any credited jail time prior to commitment but will include time spent on appeal bond, work release, or other forms of release prior to the parole decision.

Y=Yes. N=No. Y/Total means that all paroles for that offense involved consecutive sentences, and including separate lines for the offense total and consecutive offense total would be redundant. N/Total means that all

sentences in that category did **not** involve consecutive sentences, and including separate lines for the offense total and non-consecutive total would be redundant.

For parolees with multiple offenses at the time of parole, the primary offense reflects the crime with the longest sentence **or** the crime against a person, if the sentence lengths are equal. Also, the months served for a concurrent sentence may exceed the statutory maximum sentence in cases where a court has imposed a new sentence following an inmate's commitment to the Department of Corrections.

## IX. PAROLE REVOCATION

The parole revocation process begins with the receipt of a parole officer's violation report form. The alleged violator is subsequently notified to appear before an Administrative Parole Judge for a parole revocation hearing. During this hearing, the Parole Judge determines whether or not the parolee is in violation of terms of the parole agreement. If the Judge finds that a parole violation has occurred, one of the following sanctions may be imposed:

- re-instatement to parole with credit for jail time served;
- re-instatement to parole with additional conditions imposed (including transfer to Intensive Parole Supervision);
- diversion to an appropriate treatment program;
- placement in the Violator's Program;
- revocation of parole and transfer to a work release program;
- revocation of parole and return to prison.

In recent years the Board has attempted to develop a more complete continuum of alternatives for those violating the conditions of parole. One example, the Parole Violators Program, was developed during FY93 and includes a rigorous **four- to six-month** treatment plan followed by significant aftercare in the community. Changes in the Violator Program requirements, however, appear to have reduced the number of parolees referred to the program. Fifty-one parolees were received into the Violators Program during FY2001, a decrease from the 132 referred in FY2000. The reason for this apparently is an increase in the Violator Program length and a requirement that violators referred to the program must have at least one year remaining on their sentences in order to be approved. Note that parole revocation hearings were not required for all of the admissions to the Violators Program; the Judges approved 13 voluntary admissions (down from 34 in FY2000).

The Parole Judges held 610 hearings this year, not a significant change from 618 in FY2000. This follows two consecutive years of increased hearings after a decade-long pattern of reduced hearings. The higher number of hearings is probably due to a rise in paroles granted during FY99-2001. Accompanying the increase in hearings since FY99 has been a rise in parole revocations from 373 to 484 to 548. The percentage of hearings resulting in revocation rose in FY2001 and has been creeping up since FY1996; note that the methodology used to calculate this percentage has been changed this year so that auto-revocations, which do not involve a hearing, are not included in calculating the percentage of hearings resulting in revocation.

Pursuant to *Iowa Code* Section 908.10 and 908.10A, the Board's Parole Judges do not hear cases involving parolees' convictions and sentences for new felony and aggravated misdemeanor offenses. In the event a parolee is convicted and sentenced for a felony or aggravated misdemeanor offense while on parole, the parole is deemed revoked as of the date of the commission of the new offense. While no parole revocation hearing is conducted for an automatic revocation, an Administrative Parole Judge is required to process the judgment and sentence on the new conviction and notify the parolee of the revocation. During this fiscal year, there were 156 automatic revocations for new felony convictions (up 36 percent from 115 in FY2000) and 36 revocations for new aggravated misdemeanor convictions (up from 20 in FY00). **Table 20** shows the distribution of these new convictions. Note that only 18 of the 192 convictions involved crimes against persons; only nine of these were felonies.

**Table 22. Type and Class of Convictions Leading to Automatic Revocations, FY2001**

Crime Type	B Felony	Other Felony	C Felony	D Felony	Agg. Misd.	FY2001 Total	FY2000 Total	% Change
Drug	5	3	22	21	2	53	33	60.6%
Public Order					5	5	0	---
OWI				34	1	35	30	16.7%
Property		8	9	39	14	70	55	27.3%
Sex						0	1	-100.0%
Vs. Persons	1	1	2	5	9	18	10	80.0%
Traffic				1	5	6	2	200.0%
Weapons				5		5	4	25.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>42.2%</b>

Other felonies include habitual criminal convictions and drug offenses with enhanced penalties not fitting into the normal offense classification

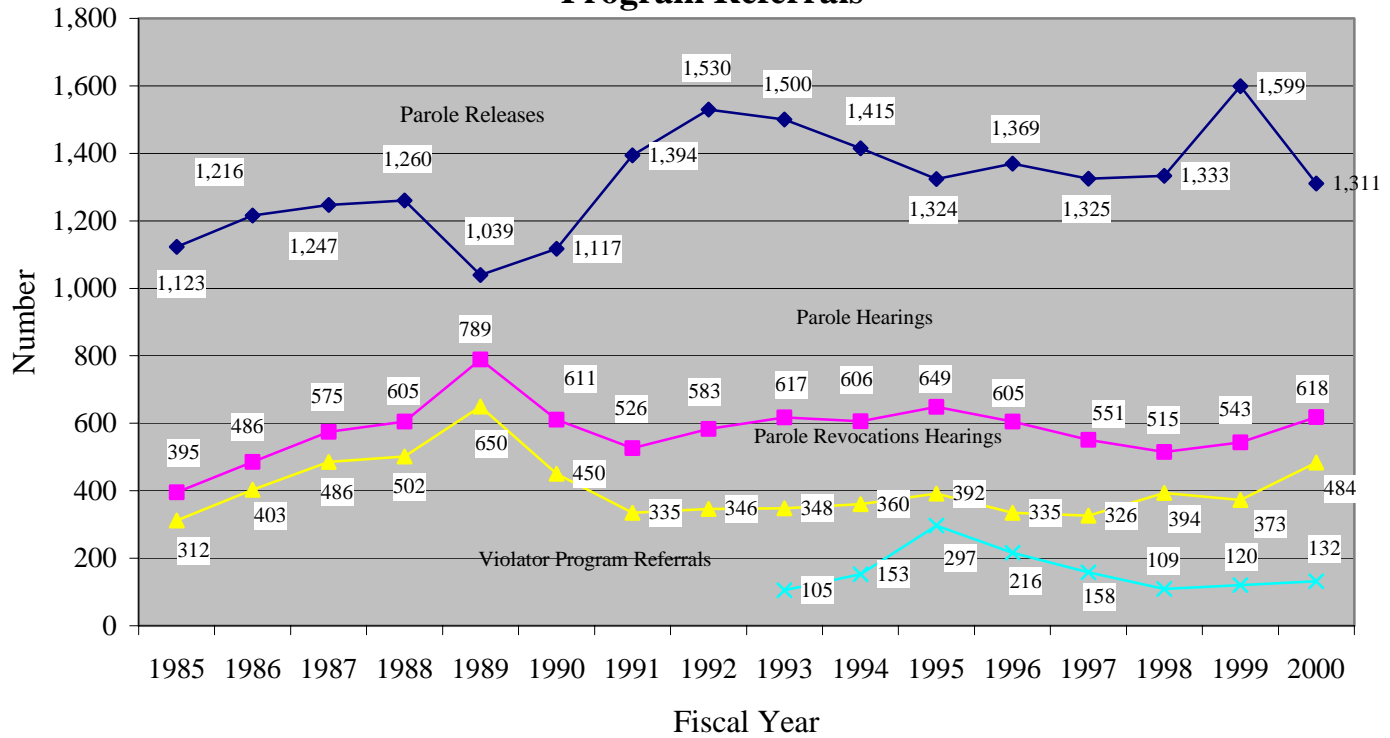
**Table 23** provides an historical picture of revocations. Note that while new felony and aggravated misdemeanor convictions were up in FY2001, they nonetheless were rarer than was true during the late 1980's.

**Table 23. Parole Revocations, FY85-FY2001**

Fiscal Year	Revocation Hearings	Paroles Revoked		Violators Program		All Felony/Agg. Misd. Convictions
		N	%	N	%	
1985	395	312	35.9%			170
1986	486	403	50.0%			160
1987	575	486	45.2%			226
1988	605	502	47.8%			213
1989	789	650	56.1%			207
1990	611	450	66.6%			43*
1991	526	335	41.8%			115*
1992	583	346	36.7%			132*
1993	617	348	36.0%	105	17.0%	126*
1994	606	360	43.9%	153	25.2%	94*
1995	649	392	42.2%	297	45.8%	118
1996	605	335	37.4%	216	35.7%	109
1997	551	326	43.7%	158	28.7%	85
1998	515	394	55.5%	109	21.2%	108
1999	543	373	53.2%	120	22.1%	84
2000	618	484	56.5%	132	21.4%	135
2001	610	548	58.4%	49	8.0%	191

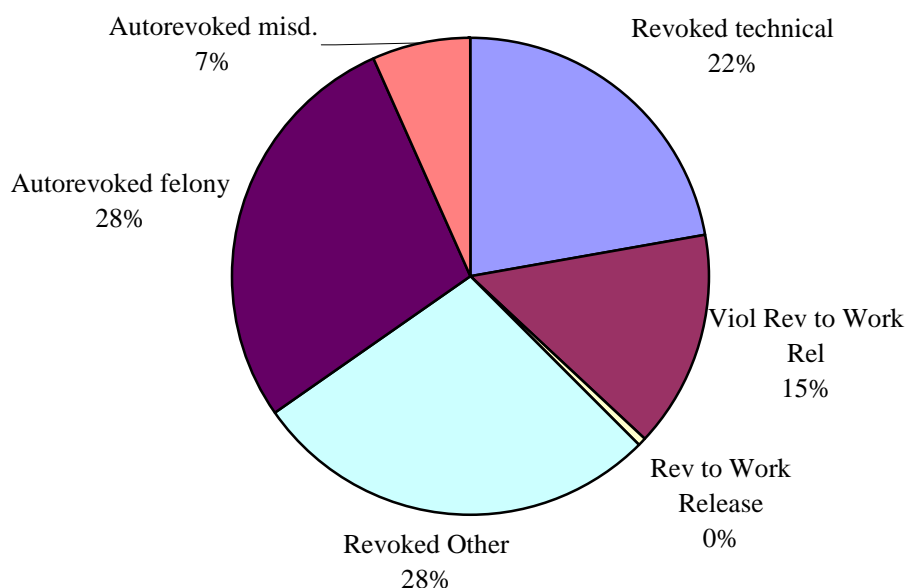
\*Felonies only. In a change from previous years, the method of calculating the percentage of hearings resulting in revocation has been changed to omit auto-revokes, as auto-revocations do not involve a hearing by the Administrative Law Judge. Thus the 610 hearings during FY2001 resulted in 359 revocations; therefore, 58.4 percent of the hearings resulted in revocation.

## Parole Releases, Revocation Hearings, Revocations, and Violator Program Referrals



The pie chart on the following page reflects hearing dispositions within the revocation division for FY2001. The table immediately following shows a comparison of Administrative Parole Judge activity in FY2000 and FY2001.

## Revocation Dispositions, FY2001



**Table 24. Dispositions of Parole Revocation Hearings, FY2000-2001**

Disposition	FY2000	FY2001	% Chng.
Cont. Disp.-Violator Prog. ordered	50	24	-52.0%
Continued Disposition	117	111	-5.1%
Continued Hearing	5	10	100.0%
Continue on Parole Granted	176	149	-15.3%
Discharge by Admin. Law Judge	14	13	-7.1%
Insufficient Evidence	0	1	--
Reinstated With New Conditions	2	12	500.0%
Reinstated w/o New Conditions	70	88	25.7%
Auto Rev-ret w/new aggr misd	20	36	80.0%
Auto. Rev.-ret. w/new fel.conv	115	156	35.7%
Rev.-WR after comp. viol prog	11	2	-81.8%
Revoked	162	153	-5.6%
Revoked-technicals only	99	121	22.2%
Revoked/placed on WR	72	80	11.1%
Violator Program/Parole	33	13	-60.6%
Vol. Ret. from Viol. Program	3	2	-33.3%
Voluntary termination - parole	3	1	-66.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

**Table 24** presents information on parole releases and revocations during FY2001. The rates in the table are somewhat misleading, as true revocation rates should be based upon **all those on parole** rather than those paroled during a specific period. The make-up of the parole population will be somewhat “harder core” than those released during any period of time because the most serious offenders spend longer periods of time on parole and are therefore “at risk” for revocation for longer periods.

In a change from last year, but consistent with the previous two fiscal years, revocation rates for those paroled for non-forcible felonies in FY2001 showed lower revocation rates than those paroled for forcible offenses. With the exception of the one individual paroled on an Old Code forcible felony, this year there is consistency in the revocation rates for forcible felons, with only a 2.5% range from the lowest to highest rates

Among the non-forcible felony releases, high rates of revocation were found for habitual criminals and Class C felons, with low rates for Class B and Class D releases. The low rate of the Class D felons is somewhat surprising, given that recidivism research tends to show higher rates of recidivism as the severity of the commitment offense drops. One possible explanation for the low rate of revocation for the Class D felons is that they may be on parole for shorter periods than other felons because of the maximim five-year length of their justice system supervision.

**Table 25. Paroles Granted and Revoked, FY2001**

Parole Offense	Total paroles	Revocation Type				Total	
		Non-Forcible		Forcible			
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Class B Non-forcible	30	5	16.7%	0	0.0%	5	16.7%
Habitual Non-forcible	55	15	27.3%	1	1.8%	16	29.1%
Class C Non-forcible	697	182	26.1%	0	0.0%	182	26.1%
Class D Non-forcible	1,677	280	16.7%	1	0.1%	281	16.8%
Other Non-forcible	27	6	22.2%	0	0.0%	6	22.2%
Old Code non-forcible	0	0	--	0	--	0	--
Aggravated Misdemeanor	331	6	1.8%	0	0.0%	6	1.8%
Serious Misdemeanor	9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Forcible Subtotal	2,826	494	17.5%	2	0.1%	496	17.6%
Class A Forcible	0	0	--	0	--	0	--
Class B Forcible	71	13	18.3%	3	4.2%	16	22.5%
Class C Forcible	78	17	21.8%	1	1.3%	18	23.1%
Class D Forcible	24	6	25.0%	0	0.0%	6	25.0%
Old Code Forcible	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Forcible Subtotal	174	36	20.7%	4	2.3%	40	23.0%
Total	3,000	530	17.7%	6	0.2%	536	17.9%

Table 23 presents a longer-term picture of parole revocation, containing information on total revocations and paroles since FY1989. It illustrates the historically small number of new forcible felonies resulting in revocation of parole. **Overall, less than one percent of those paroled since 1989 have been revoked for new forcible felonies, a record of which the Board is very proud.** Revocations for all new offenses occurred in about one of every six paroles. The highest revocation rates were found for those originally committed for habitual non-forcible felonies (28.3 percent), Class B forcible felonies (27.1 percent), and Class C non-forcible felonies (25.9 percent). The lowest revocation rates for new offenses were found among misdemeanor parolees, who admittedly served only short periods on parole.

**Table 26. Paroles Granted and Revoked, FY89-FY2001**

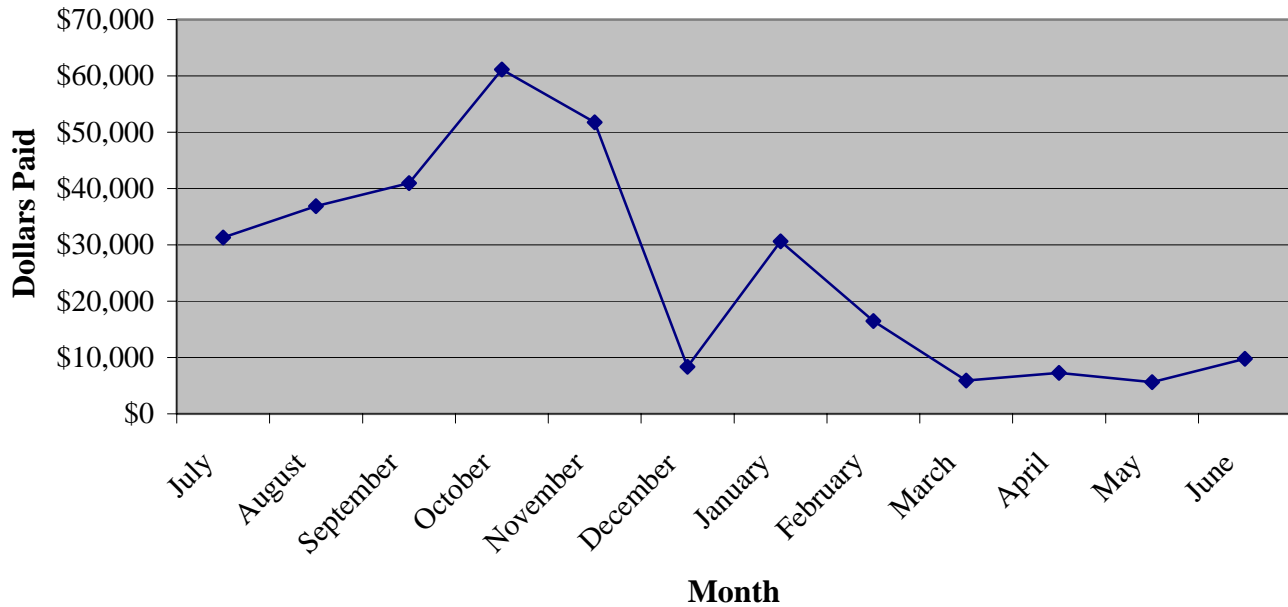
		Revocation Type					
		Non-Forcible		Forcible		Total	
PAROLE OFFENSE	Total paroles	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Class B Non-forcible	93	11	11.8%	0	0.0%	11	11.8%
Habitual Non-forcible	378	101	26.7%	6	1.6%	107	28.3%
Class C Non-forcible	7,313	1,851	25.3%	43	0.6%	1,894	25.9%
Class D Non-forcible	14,396	2,388	16.6%	23	0.2%	2,411	16.7%
Other Non-forcible	146	31	21.2%	1	0.7%	32	21.9%
Old Code non-forcible	15	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%
Agg. Misdemeanor	4,341	137	3.2%	1	0.0%	138	3.2%
Ser. Misdemeanor	179	4	2.2%	0	0.0%	4	2.2%
Non-Forcible Subtotal	26,862	4,524	16.8%	74	0.3%	4,598	17.1%
Class A Forcible	0	1	--	0	--	1	--
Class B Forcible	801	201	25.1%	16	2.0%	217	27.1%
Class C Forcible	1,568	241	15.4%	23	1.5%	264	16.8%
Class D Forcible	278	24	8.6%	0	0.0%	24	8.6%
Old Code Forcible	46	5	10.9%	2	4.3%	7	15.2%
Forcible Subtotal	2,693	472	17.5%	41	1.5%	513	19.0%
Total	29,555	4,996	16.9%	115	0.4%	5,111	17.3%

Another aspect of parole revocation is the costs to the State for county jail housing of parolees awaiting revocation hearings. While it is not appreciated by many, this housing can constitute a considerable expenses; if, for example, each of the 536 revocations in FY2001 were accompanied by just ten days in jail at \$50 per day, the cost to the State would be \$268,000. Given the logistical and due process considerations of parole revocation, the actual costs to the State in FY01 was \$910,784 for 1,079 inmates, or an average of \$844.10 per inmate.<sup>5</sup> The average length of stay for these violators was about 17 days.

<sup>5</sup> These figures include revocations of regular parole, revocations of OWI facility violators, and work release violators.

The Board made a conscious effort in FY2001 to reduce these jail costs, particularly in Polk County, which housed the largest number of prisoners and also had the highest daily cost of any Iowa jail. The chart below shows a significant reduction in Polk County Jail expenditures during the last half of FY2001, the drop resulting from a policy decision to house Polk County violators in the Newton Correctional Facility, located in adjacent Jasper County. Hearings of these inmates are then broadcast on the Iowa Communications Network, thus saving transportation costs.

### Payments to Polk County for Jail Space, FY2001



This policy change has also resulted in a reduction in total state expenditures, as shown below. The savings accrued directly to the Department of Corrections, which pays for such expenses.

**Table 27. Revocation Jail Data,  
FY2001**

	Cost	Inmates
First quarter	\$314,060	322
Second Quarter	\$284,578	308
Third Quarter	\$158,951	229
Fourth Quarter	\$153,195	220

## X. VICTIM SERVICES

The Parole Board recognizes the special place that victims occupy as unwilling participants in some of the most violent episodes of the criminal justice system. The Board believes that this special place entitles victims to certain rights and privileges and that victims have special insight into the crimes committed by individuals that the Board considers for parole and work release. The Board believes that this insight demands that victims actively participate in the parole process, participation that should be as painless as possible.

To operationalize these beliefs about victims, the Parole Board first established an active program for victim participation in 1986. Pursuant to the program, the Board created the position of Victim Coordinator, whose primary responsibility is to assist victims who want to exercise the following rights established by the Victim and Witness Protection Act:

1. Registered victims of forcible felonies may be notified of upcoming parole interviews.
2. Registered victims of forcible felonies may submit their opinions concerning the release of the inmate either in writing or by appearing personally at parole interviews.
3. Registered victims of forcible felonies are entitled to be notified about decisions regarding the release of offenders.

Soon after implementation of this program the Board recognized that requiring victims to testify in the presence of offenders could be extremely stressful for victims. Finding an innovative solution, the Board adopted the Iowa Communications Network as a vehicle to allow victims to testify at a site near their homes while avoiding direct contact with offenders.

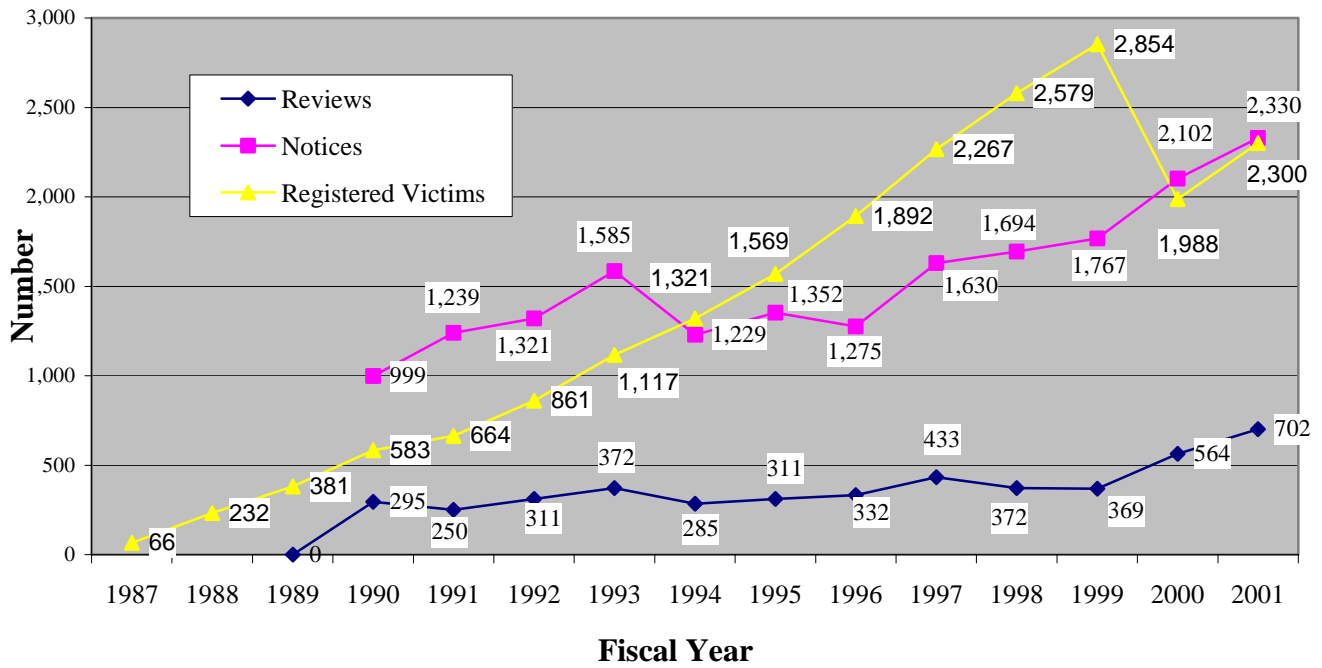
The Parole Board received 702 registration requests from victims during FY2001, with 567 of these victims meeting the statutory criteria as victims of violent crimes. At the end of the fiscal year, 2,300 victims were registered with the Board, an increase of nearly 16 percent from the previous year. The Board also mailed 2,330 victim notifications during the fiscal year. In reviewing the accompanying chart, note that there was a correction in the total number of current registered victims in FY2000; prior to that time, victims were added to the registry each year but none were removed as perpetrators left the prison system (eliminating the victim's need to be on the registry). This oversight has been corrected here.

Note that, since FY96, the number of reviews conducted annually has more than doubled and the number of notice sent has almost doubled, all with no increase in staff.

In Fiscal Year 1999, the Board conducted a seminar for Board members and staff on providing effective services to victims. Additionally, the Board coordinated with the 24 victim advocates serving throughout Iowa, soliciting their assistance in working with victims registered with the Board. The Board also plans to gain additional insight into how well it is fulfilling its responsibility to victims by conducting a detailed victim survey.

The chart on the following page shows victim services performed during FY2001. It is followed by an itemization of the Board's expenditures for FY2001.

## Victim Coordinator Activity



**Table 28. Financial Status Report FY2001**

<b>FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	
Balance forward	\$5,619.00
Appropriation	\$1,042,404.00
Salary adjustment	\$35,854.00
Reimbursement GASA	\$50,207.00
Workers Compensation	\$1,459.00
Carry forward to FY2002	-\$14,640.00
Reversion	-\$43,919.00
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>\$1,076,984.00</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	
Personal services	\$872,832.00
Personal travel	\$10,373.00
State vehicle operations	\$1,473.00
Out-of-state travel	\$3,095.00
Office supplies	\$11,380.00
Equipment maintenance	\$3,204.00
Communications	\$58,857.00
Contractual services	\$40,163.00
Outside services	\$766.00
Intra-state transfers	\$54,769.00
Reimbursement other agencies	\$360.00
ITS Reimbursement	\$6,891.00
Workers Compensation	\$392.00
Non-inventoried equipment	\$6,765.00
Data Processing non-inventoried	\$5,619.00
Other	\$45.00
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,076,984.00</b>
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

## Appendix 1. Average Length of Stay in Months Until Parole, by Offense Class, FY92-FY2001

Lead Offense Class	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY2000	FY01	% Chng
<b>Class B vs. Persons</b>	89.7	92.2	103.5	95.4	102.7	108.6	118.9	130.7	116.0	104.9	<b>16.9%</b>
<b>Class B Non-Persons</b>	--	--	34.9	36.4	45.0	57.6	63.2	56.1	62.9	57.1	<b>63.6%</b>
<b>Class B Total</b>	89.7	92.2	102.5	89.2	98.7	102.6	109.1	113.0	103.5	90.7	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>Habitual vs. Persons</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>51.2%</b>
<b>Habitual Non-persons</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>-30.6%</b>
<b>Habitual Total</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>-17.8%</b>
<b>Class C vs. Persons</b>	36.9	42.1	41.7	46.5	46.0	47.4	49.1	55.5	57.9	49.7	<b>34.7%</b>
<b>Class C Non-persons</b>	34.7	38.1	40.5	40.8	44.1	46.9	43.6	38.0	37.5	33.8	<b>-2.6%</b>
<b>Class C Total</b>	35.1	38.9	40.8	41.9	44.5	47.0	44.8	41.2	41.8	36.1	<b>2.8%</b>
<b>Class D vs. Persons</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
<b>Class D Non-persons</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>Class D Total</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
<b>Old Code Fel vs. Persons</b>	199.2	212.9	149.1	163.9	279.9	282.0	281.0	279.7	317.1	280.8	<b>41.0%</b>
<b>Old Code Felony Total</b>	199.2	198.2	149.1	135.3	279.9	282.0	281.0	279.7	317.1	280.8	<b>41.0%</b>
<b>Other Felony non-persons</b>	--	<b>40.6</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>29.1%</b>
<b>Felony Total Persons</b>	48.7	50.0	50.5	50.2	52.8	55.7	56.9	61.3	64.7	57.8	<b>18.7%</b>
<b>Felony Total Non-persons</b>	24.3	26.1	25.7	24.9	26.7	27.5	26.8	24.3	25.3	22.3	<b>-8.3%</b>
<b>Felony Total</b>	29.3	30.4	29.8	28.4	30.6	31.3	30.8	28.5	30.4	26.0	<b>-11.2%</b>
<b>Agg Misdem. vs. Persons</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>-14.4%</b>
<b>Agg Misdem. non-persons</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Agg Misdemeanor Total</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>
<b>Ser Misdem. vs. Persons</b>	9.5	10.0	15.0	7.5	9.2	9.3	16.7	7.7	10.8	4.6	<b>-51.6%</b>
<b>Ser Misdem. Non-persons</b>	12.5	5.7	9.0	10.8	8.3	7.6	9.7	6.4	6.8	8.3	<b>-33.6%</b>
<b>Ser Misdemeanor Total</b>	12.1	7.1	10.3	9.6	8.6	8.1	11.2	6.7	7.4	7.8	<b>-35.5%</b>
<b>Misdem. Total Persons</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>-14.9%</b>
<b>Misd. Total Non-persons</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Misdemeanor Total</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>
<b>All Paroles vs. Persons</b>	43.3	44.5	43.9	40.6	44.4	45.7	45.4	51.7	57.0	51.3	<b>18.5%</b>
<b>All Paroles Non-persons</b>	21.7	23.3	22.7	21.7	23.8	24.5	24.1	22.2	23.4	20.7	<b>-4.6%</b>
<b>All Paroles</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>

## Appendix 2. Length of Stay in Months Until Parole For Selected Offenses

Offense	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY2000	FY2001	% Chng
<b>Robbery-1st</b>	93.7	74.6	97.4	111.5	89.0	118.0	117.6	131.2	135.2	113.4	105.5	12.6%
<b>Sexual Abuse-2nd</b>	85.1	77.8	88.8	93.3	89.2	84.4	88.5	101.0	130.7	150.7	96.3	13.2%
<b>Habitual Felony</b>	64.4	74.1	74.9	81.8	94.8	84.1	106.4	82.0	77.1	72.5	60.9	-5.4%
<b>Arson-2nd</b>	33.4	26.7	48.4	41.1	44.4	45.7	41.0	34.3	43.2	37.6	37.7	12.9%
<b>Burglary-2nd</b>	41.4	39.8	43.3	46.1	47.5	54.2	59.4	58.2	58.5	59.9	47.9	15.7%
<b>Manuf/Deliv Counterf</b>	13.3	35.4	20.3	24.7	30.2	40.6	50.5	55.7	60.2	72.3		
<b>Manuf/Deliv Cont.Subs</b>					16.0	19.8	24.9	28.0	28.8	30.5	28.8	
<b>Manuf/Deliv Narcotics</b>	23.0	28.2	41.7	53.1	57.2	62.9	76.7	90.3	79.8	80.8	63.7	177.0%
<b>Robbery-2nd</b>	44.5	33.5	42.1	45.5	51.2	48.9	52.9	53.2	64.3	67.3	67.9	52.6%
<b>Sex Abuse-3rd</b>	38.7	40.5	40.1	40.6	43.7	44.4	42.9	46.9	45.2	52.7	50.6	30.7%
<b>Theft-1st</b>	34.4	31.2	39.9	41.9	40.7	40.8	46.2	45.2	36.3	40.0	38.5	11.9%
<b>Willful Injury</b>	34.0	32.6	45.8	37.5	39.9	48.8	46.1	56.5	60.7	49.2	47.2	38.8%
<b>Att Burglary-2nd</b>	16.6	21.1	19.8	25.9	29.9	27.3	46.6	43.7	28.6	17.4	14.1	-15.1%
<b>Burglary-3rd</b>			6.5	13.0	18.4	20.4	23.7	25.3	22.8	27.0	20.8	
<b>Crim Mischief-2nd</b>	18.5	21.7	19.8	17.4	23.8	24.8	38.0	22.6	20.9	20.7	24.0	29.7%
<b>Forgery</b>	17.6	22.1	20.6	23.0	22.0	20.9	24.3	21.7	21.3	23.5	21.7	23.3%
<b>Going Armed w/intent</b>	19.7	20.2	21.4	23.3	23.5	25.5	19.2	28.0	23.5	28.8	26.4	34.0%
<b>Lascivious Acts</b>	24.0	28.7	25.2	23.5	25.6	29.4	29.0	28.7	49.6	37.6	33.1	37.9%
<b>Manuf/deliv Marijuana</b>	12.3	11.4	11.0	15.1	19.8	25.4	24.2	31.5	29.8	21.4		
<b>Manuf/deliv Marij&lt;50 k</b>				4.9	10.2	12.9	15.7	17.3	16.9	21.1	15.4	
<b>Manu./Deliv Non-Narc.</b>	16.2	19.3	23.8	38.5	35.2	36.3						
<b>OMVUI/OWI-3rd</b>	11.1	11.3	12.2	11.4	10.9	12.3	12.0	12.4	10.0	11.7	11.1	0.0%
<b>D-Trnsprt Firearm/Fel</b>		10.8	14.9	21.7	21.3	21.9	23.4	23.0	21.0	22.4	20.1	
<b>Theft-2nd</b>	18.1	17.5	20.6	21.0	21.1	21.9	22.6	24.2	22.2	21.6	20.7	14.4%
<b>Assault with a weapon</b>	8.5	9.0	8.9	10.4	10.3	11.1	13.3	11.9	13.5	14.2	7.5	-11.8%
<b>Asslt w/int com ser inj</b>	8.0	11.0	8.4	9.2	11.1	11.2	13.8	10.9	9.6	11.0	8.0	0.0%
<b>Att Burglary-3rd</b>									11.5	11.7	8.7	
<b>Driving while barred</b>	6.2	8.2	7.5	10.8	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.6	9.2	8.9	8.9	43.5%
<b>OMVUI/OWI-2nd</b>	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.5	7.5	5.8	-15.9%
<b>OMVWOOC</b>	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.7	12.9	11.4	10.1	11.6	11.7	9.9	8.3	-14.4%
<b>Prostitution</b>	8.0	8.3	9.8	8.7	9.9	10.1	10.6	10.1	12.5	9.4	7.6	-5.0%
<b>Theft-Third</b>	9.0	7.6	9.5	8.4	10.7	10.1	12.7	11.2	11.8	10.0	9.4	4.4%

Source: Annual Reports of the Board of Parole

### Appendix 3. Decisions by Offense Class and Risk, FY2000

Offense Class	Parole Release Average Risk	Work Release Average Risk	Release Denied Average Risk	Total Average Risk	Total N
B Felony vs. person	5.61	6.10	6.30	6.23	966
B Felony not person	5.03	5.83	5.07	5.18	152
B Felony Total	5.44	6.04	6.17	6.09	1,118
Other Felony drug	4.96	6.67	6.38	5.98	87
Habitual vs. person	8.25	9.00	8.55	8.51	41
Habitual not person	6.83	7.00	7.47	7.27	244
Habitual Total	7.04	7.10	7.64	7.45	285
C Felony vs. person	4.76	7.32	5.83	5.67	1,082
C Felony not person	4.73	5.71	6.17	5.64	2,121
C Felony Total	4.73	5.59	6.01	5.63	3,155
D Felony vs. person	4.65	6.45	5.86	5.74	600
D Felony not person	3.20	5.74	6.00	4.77	3,766
D Felony Total	3.28	5.83	2.98	4.92	4,414
Old Code Total	9.00	9.00	8.75	8.80	10
Compact Felony Total	--	--	4.71	4.71	7
<b>Total Felonies vs. person</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>2,699</b>
<b>Total Felonies not person</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>6,370</b>
<b>Total Felonies</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>9,076</b>
Agg. Misd. vs. person	4.93	6.36	6.09	5.96	340
Agg. Misd. not person	3.52	5.98	5.53	4.73	687
Agg. Misd. Total	3.70	6.08	5.78	5.14	1,027
Serious Misd. vs. person	6.00	8.00	6.29	6.35	23
Ser. Misd. not person	5.75	7.60	7.29	6.97	34
Serious Misd. Total	5.78	7.67	6.79	6.72	57
<b>Total Misd. vs. person</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>363</b>
<b>Total Misd. not person</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>721</b>
<b>Total Misdemeanors</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>1,084</b>
<b>All Crimes vs. person</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>3,062</b>
<b>All Crimes not person</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>7,091</b>
<b>Total All Crimes</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>5.39</b>	
<b>Total N</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>5,911</b>	<b>10,160</b>	

#### Appendix 4. Decisions by Risk, FY2001

	Decision							
Risk Score	Parole		Work Release		Denied		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Missing	611	87.7%	5	0.7%	81	11.6%	697	6.9%
1	9	81.8%		0.0%	2	18.2%	11	0.1%
2	737	35.2%	243	11.6%	1,111	53.1%	2,091	20.6%
3	71	15.8%	41	9.2%	336	75.0%	448	4.4%
4	217	45.5%	66	13.8%	194	40.7%	477	4.7%
5	416	38.7%	173	16.1%	486	45.2%	1,075	10.6%
6	342	25.8%	186	14.0%	798	60.2%	1,326	13.1%
7	120	24.7%	98	20.2%	267	55.1%	485	4.8%
8	226	16.2%	184	13.2%	985	70.6%	1,395	13.7%
9	251	11.6%	253	11.7%	1,651	76.6%	2,155	21.2%
Total	3,000	29.5%	1,249	12.3%	5,911	58.2%	10,160	100.0%

**Appendix 5. Average Time Served in Months Prior to Parole, by Risk and Offense Class, FY2001**

<b>Risk Level</b>	<b>Crime Class</b>								<b>Total</b>	<b>Total N</b>
	<b>Class B-50 year</b>	<b>Class B</b>	<b>Habitual</b>	<b>Class C</b>	<b>Class D</b>	<b>Other Fel</b>	<b>Agg. Misd.</b>	<b>Ser. Misd.</b>		
Unscored				41.5	7.2		5.2		<b>7.2</b>	<b>611</b>
Risk Level 1				24.9	10.8		15.3		<b>18.0</b>	<b>9</b>
Risk Level 2	121.3	73.1	45.9	28.0	16.6	47.4	6.8	8.1	<b>22.0</b>	<b>737</b>
Risk Level 3	62.3	104.9		38.7	23.0	52.7	7.0		<b>37.5</b>	<b>71</b>
Risk Level 4		29.0		33.4	16.6	46.4	7.2	6.1	<b>21.0</b>	<b>217</b>
Risk Level 5		49.1	47.0	31.9	20.4	54.5	7.0		<b>24.8</b>	<b>416</b>
Risk Level 6	172.2	84.9	56.4	37.2	20.1	52.3	8.2	5.1	<b>29.2</b>	<b>342</b>
Risk Level 7			50.7	49.4	26.4	61.4	11.4		<b>33.5</b>	<b>120</b>
Risk Level 8		110.6	58.9	55.2	23.2	50.6	11.1	8.7	<b>38.5</b>	<b>226</b>
Risk Level 9	185.3	106.4	87.9	49.6	25.1	43.4	17.0	12.2	<b>43.7</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total N</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3,000</b>	

## Appendix 6. Paroles and Discharges, FY2001 Releases, by Offense and Class

Class		Lead Offense	Total N	Discharge		Parole N	Par firm WR N	Total Parole	
				N	%			N	%
712.2	1978	Arson-1st	3	1	33.3%		2	2	66.7%
707.11	1983	Attempted Murder	5		0.0%	3	2	5	100.0%
713.3	1983	Burglary-1st	10	1	10.0%	2	7	9	90.0%
710.3	1978	Kidnapping-2nd	4	2	50.0%	1	1	2	50.0%
707.3	1983	Murder-2nd	4		0.0%	2	2	4	100.0%
707.3	1978	Murder-2nd	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
711.2	1978	Robbery-1st	36	8	22.2%	9	19	28	77.8%
709.3	1978	Sexual Abuse-2nd	20	12	60.0%	3	5	8	40.0%
709.3	1996	Sexual Abuse-2nd 85%	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
<b>B Felony vs. persons</b>			<b>84</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>69.0%</b>
124.406(1A)	1994	Distr. Cont. Subs. to <age 18	3		0.0%	1	2	3	100.0%
204.401(1B)	1989	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF,Sim.Subst.	3		0.0%		3	3	100.0%
124.401(1B)	1993	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF,Sim.Subst.	20		0.0%	13	7	20	100.0%
<b>B Felony drugs</b>			<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total B Felonies</b>			<b>110</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>76.4%</b>
698.1	0001	Rape	1		0.0%	1		1	100.0%
711.2	0001	Robbery w/Aggravation	1		0.0%		1	1	100.0%
<b>Total Old Code</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
124.411	1993	Contr. Subst. 2nd or Subseq.	12		0.0%	7	5	12	100.0%
124.401(1E)	1993	Contr. Subst.Viol./Firearm	4		0.0%	2	2	4	100.0%
204.411	1978	Contr..Subst,2nd or Subs. Off.	5	2	40.0%	1	2	3	60.0%
124.401A	1993	Distr. C.S. School/Park	3		0.0%	2	1	3	100.0%
124.401A	1994	Distr. C.S. on Real Prop.	3		0.0%	3		3	100.0%
204.401A	1991	Distr.Contr. Subst.-School/Park	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
204.401(1A)	1989	Proh.Acts/Contr. CF,Sim.Subst.	1		0.0%		1	1	100.0%
<b>Total Other Felony-drugs</b>			<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>89.7%</b>
902.8,A	1978	Habitual Offender-Person	8	1	12.5%	2	5	7	87.5%
902.8,B	1978	Habitual Offender-Property	51	5	9.8%	20	26	46	90.2%
<b>Total Habitual</b>			<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>89.8%</b>
<b>Total Other Felony</b>			<b>88</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>89.8%</b>

712.3	1978	Arson-2nd	17	6	35.3%	5	6	11	64.7%
713.5	1983	Burglary-2nd	104	25	24.0%	36	43	79	76.0%
716.3	1978	Criminal Mischief 1st	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
714.9	1978	Fraudulent Practices-1st	3		0.0%	1	2	3	100.0%
204.401(1A)	1978	Mfg./Del. Narc. Contr.Subst.	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
712.6	1978	Poss. Explosv/Incendiary Matl.	1		0.0%		1	1	100.0%
155A.24(2)	1989	Prescription Drug Violation	1		0.0%	1		1	100.0%
204.401(1C)	1989	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF,Sim.Subst.	16	6	37.5%	7	3	10	62.5%
124.401(1C)	1993	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF,Sim.Subst	413	26	6.3%	248	139	387	93.7%
124B.9(2)	1997	Recv. Precursor Subs./Mfg C.S.	1		0.0%		1	1	100.0%
714.2(1)	1978	Theft-1st	114	16	14.0%	56	42	98	86.0%
<b>Total C Felonies not persons</b>			<b>672</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>87.9%</b>
726.3	1978	Abandon/Neglect/Dep. Pers.	5	1	20.0%		4	4	80.0%
726.6(2)	1985	Child Endanger-Serious Inj.	9	1	11.1%	2	6	8	88.9%
706.3,A	1978	Conspiracy-Forcible Felony	7	2	28.6%	2	3	5	71.4%
710.4	1978	Kidnapping-3rd	7	2	28.6%	4	1	5	71.4%
724.30(1)	1994	Rcklss Use of Firearm-Ser. Inj.	1		0.0%		1	1	100.0%
711.3	1978	Robbery-2nd	39	24	61.5%	9	6	15	38.5%
709.4	1978	Sexual Abuse-3rd	67	54	80.6%	7	6	13	19.4%
709.4(2C,4)	1993	Sexual Abuse-3rd Not Forcible	8	4	50.0%	2	2	4	50.0%
728.12(1)	1983	Sexual Exploitation of Minor	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
708.6,A	1993	Terror. w/Int. to Inj., Provoke	10	3	30.0%	3	4	7	70.0%
707.6A(1)	1990	Veh. Hom./U-Inf.or Reckless	8	1	12.5%	3	4	7	87.5%
707.4	1978	Voluntary Manslaughter	2	1	50.0%		1	1	50.0%
708.4	1978	Willful Injury	31	9	29.0%	10	12	22	71.0%
<b>Total C Felonies vs. persons</b>			<b>195</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>47.2%</b>
<b>Total C Felonies</b>			<b>867</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>78.8%</b>
703.1,B	1991	Aiding and Abetting	1		0.0%		1	1	100.0%
713.6	1983	Att. Burglary-2nd	9	4	44.4%	4	1	5	55.6%
713.6A	1992	Burglary-3rd	311	101	32.5%	141	69	210	67.5%
706.3,C	1978	Conspiracy to Commit Felony	10	3	30.0%	2	5	7	70.0%
716.4	1978	Criminal Mischief 2nd	20	7	35.0%	12	1	13	65.0%
235B.20(5)	1997	Dependent Adult Abuse >\$100	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
321.279(3)	1999	Eluding >25 MPH Enhanced	1		0.0%	1		1	100.0%
719.4(1)	1978	Escape of Felon	4	2	50.0%	2		2	50.0%
453B.12	1993	Fail Obtain C.S. Tax Stamp	28	3	10.7%	21	4	25	89.3%
811.2(8),A	1978	Fail to Appear-Felony Charge	12	6	50.0%	6		6	50.0%
692A.7(1,B)	1995	Fail to Reg.-Sex Offender-2nd	2	1	50.0%	1		1	50.0%
099E.18(4)	1994	Falsify Lottery Ticket	1		0.0%		1	1	100.0%
715A.2(A)	1987	Forgery	209	57	27.3%	106	46	152	72.7%
714.10	1978	Fraudulent Practices-2nd	11	2	18.2%	6	3	9	81.8%
719.8	1978	Furn. Cont. Subs. to Inmates	2	1	50.0%	1		1	50.0%
124.407,A	1993	Gatherings-Cont. Subs. Used	4		0.0%	3	1	4	100.0%

321J.2(C) 1986	OWI-3 <sup>rd</sup>	816	77	9.4%	684	55	739	90.6%
725.2 1978	Pimping	1		0.0%	1		1	100.0%
124.401(5),C1998	Poss. C.S. w/o RX.>2nd Off.	10		0.0%	7	3	10	100.0%
124.401(4) 1997	Poss. Prod. As Intermed. C.S.	32	2	6.3%	21	9	30	93.8%
147.103A(1) 1993	Practice Medicine w/o License	1		0.0%	1		1	100.0%
124.401(1D)B1993	Proh.Acts/Marijuana, <50 Kilo	86	12	14.0%	58	16	74	86.0%
724.26 1990	Rec., Transp Firearm/Felon	47	16	34.0%	18	13	31	66.0%
705.1,B 1978	Solicit to Commit Felony	3	1	33.3%	2		2	66.7%
714.2(2) 1978	Theft-2 <sup>nd</sup>	179	50	27.9%	103	26	129	72.1%
724.16A,1 1995	Traffic in Stolen Firearms-1st	1		0.0%	1		1	100.0%
724.3 1978	Unauth. Poss. Offensive Weap.	4	2	50.0%		2	2	50.0%
715A.6(A) 1987	Unauthorized Use Credit Cards	1		0.0%	1		1	100.0%
	<b>Total D Felonies not person</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>80.7%</b>
08.2A(4) 1996	Assault-Serious Injury	16	8	50.0%	5	3	8	50.0%
708.3A(1) 1995	Assault Peace Officer w/Intent	4	2	50.0%	2		2	50.0%
708.3A(2) 1995	Assault Peace Officer/Weapon	2	1	50.0%	1		1	50.0%
708.3,B 1978	Assault While Partic. In Felony	14	7	50.0%	6	1	7	50.0%
709.11,B 1983	Assault to Sex Abuse/Injury	12	11	91.7%	1		1	8.3%
710.10(1) 1987	Enticing Away a Child	2	2	100.0%			0	0.0%
711.4 1978	Extortion	13	6	46.2%	4	3	7	53.8%
708.8 1978	Going Armed with Intent	28	10	35.7%	11	7	18	64.3%
726.2 1978	Incest	3	3	100.0%			0	0.0%
719.1(1),C 1995	Interf. w/Off. Acts-Weapon	4	2	50.0%	1	1	2	50.0%
707.5(1) 1978	Invol. Mansl./Public Offense	3	3	100.0%			0	0.0%
709.8 1978	Lascivious Acts with Child	51	43	84.3%	7	1	8	15.7%
724.30(2) 1994	Reckless Use/Firearm-Injury	1		0.0%	1		1	100.0%
707.6A(4) 1997	Ser. Inj. By Motor Vehicle	6		0.0%	3	3	6	100.0%
705.1,A 1978	Solicit to Commit Felony	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
708.11(2A) 1992	Stalking, 3rd of Subseq. Offns	1		0.0%		1	1	100.0%
708.11(3B) 1994	Stalking/Weap/<18/2 <sup>nd</sup>	9	6	66.7%	3		3	33.3%
708.6,B 1993	Terrorism	4	1	25.0%	1	2	3	75.0%
712.8 1978	Threats-Destructive Subs.	1		0.0%	1		1	100.0%
708.4(2) 1999	Willful Injury w/Bodily Injury	4		0.0%	4		4	100.0%
	<b>Total D Felonies vs. persons</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>59.2%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>40.8%</b>
	<b>Total D Felonies</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>77.1%</b>
<b>COMPACT</b>	<b>Compact</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>33.3%</b>

703.3,A 1978	Access. After the Fact-Felony	4	4	100.0%			0	0.0%
123.91(2) 1993	Alch. Chapt 123 3rd Conv.	16	2	12.5%	13	1	14	87.5%
123.91(3B) 1983	Alch. Chapt 123 Habitual	2	2	100.0%			0	0.0%
713.6B 1992	Attempted Burglary-3rd	24	12	50.0%	11	1	12	50.0%
724.4 1978	Carrying Weapons	12	8	66.7%	4		4	33.3%
716.5 1978	Criminal Mischief 3rd	15	6	40.0%	9		9	60.0%
321.561 1978	Driving While Barred	57	18	31.6%	33	6	39	68.4%
321.279(2) 1999	Eluding/Att. Elude>25 MPH	2	1	50.0%	1		1	50.0%
692A.7(1,A) 1995	Fail to Register-Sex Offender	10	10	100.0%			0	0.0%
715A.2(B) 1987	Forgery	8	1	12.5%	7		7	87.5%
715A.8,B 1999	Identity Theft w/Int. <\$1000	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
321.261(3) 1978	Leave Scene of Death Accident	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
714.7 1978	Operate Veh. w/o Consent	43	25	58.1%	18		18	41.9%
321J.2(B) 1986	OWI-2nd	119	27	22.7%	91	1	92	77.3%
124.401(5),B1998	Poss. C.S. w/o RX-2nd Off.	11	4	36.4%	5	2	7	63.6%
124.401(5),F1998	Possession Marijuana>2nd Off.	7	5	71.4%	2		2	28.6%
155A.24,2B 1993	RX Drug Violation-2nd Off.	1		0.0%	1		1	100.0%
719.3 1978	Prev. Apprehen., Obstr. Prosc.	1		0.0%	1		1	100.0%
124.402(1),E1997	Proh. Acts/Premises Violation	5	1	20.0%	3	1	4	80.0%
725.1 1978	Prostitution	13	7	53.8%	5	1	6	46.2%
715A.5 1987	Tampering with Records	2	2	100.0%			0	0.0%
714.2(3) 1978	Theft-3rd	82	30	36.6%	45	7	52	63.4%
715A.6(B) 1987	Unauthorized Use Credit Cards	4	1	25.0%	3		3	75.0%
	<b>Total Agg. Misd. not persons</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>61.8%</b>
708.2(1) 1978	Assault to Inflict Serious Injury	26	14	53.8%	9	3	12	46.2%
708.2(3) 1989	Assault-Weapon	19	15	78.9%	3	1	4	21.1%
708.3A(3) 1995	Asslt Peace Officer, Weapon	7	6	85.7%	1		1	14.3%
709.11,C 1983	Asslt to Sex Abuse/No Injury	14	14	100.0%			0	0.0%
710.10(2) 1987	Attempt to Entice Child	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
726.6(3) 1985	Child Endangerment-No Injury	10	7	70.0%	3		3	30.0%
708.2A(3B) 1996	Dom.Abuse Asslt, 2nd SI/SE	55	46	83.6%	9		9	16.4%
708.2A(2C) 1991	Dom.Abuse Asslt, Int.or Weap	16	10	62.5%	3	3	6	37.5%
708.2A(3B) 1991	Dom.Ab. Asslt, Subseq.SI/SE	5	4	80.0%	1		1	20.0%
708.7(2) 1989	Harassment-1st Degree	13	12	92.3%	1		1	7.7%
710.8 1985	Harboring a Runaway	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
709.12 1983	Indecent Contact w/Child	8	8	100.0%			0	0.0%
719.1(1),C 1993	Interf. w/Off. Acts/Inj./Weap	2	2	100.0%			0	0.0%
719.1(1),B 1995	Interf. w/Official Acts-Injury	3	1	33.3%	2		2	66.7%
707.5(2) 1978	Invol. Mansl./Act Likely Cause	2	2	100.0%			0	0.0%
723.1 1978	Riot	3	2	66.7%	1		1	33.3%
720.4 1978	Tamper w/Witness or Juror	3	2	66.7%	1		1	33.3%
	<b>Total Agg. Misd vs. persons</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>78.2%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21.8%</b>
	<b>Total Aggrav. Misdemeanors</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>50.2%</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>49.8%</b>

123.91(1) 1993	Alcohol Chapt 123 2nd Conv.	1		0.0%	1		1	100.0%
665.4(2) 1978	Contempt-District Court	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
716.6,A 1985	Criminal Mischief 4th	2	2	100.0%			0	0.0%
321.218(2) 1992	Driving-License Revoked	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
719.4(2) 1978	Escape of Misdemeanant	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
719.1(1),A 1995	Interference w/Official Acts	2	1	50.0%	1		1	50.0%
204.401(1C) 1978	Mfg./Del. Schd. IV Cont.Subst.	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
321J.2(A) 1986	OWI-1 <sup>st</sup>	2	1	50.0%	1		1	50.0%
124.401(5),A1997	Possession. C.S. w/o Prescript.	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
124.401(5),B1997	Possession. Marijuana	3	2	66.7%	1		1	33.3%
124.401(5),E1998	Possession Marijuana-2nd Off.	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
719.4(3) 1978	Voluntary Absence (escape)	3	3	100.0%			0	0.0%
	<b>Total Ser. Misd not persons</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>78.9%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21.1%</b>
708.2(2) 1978	Assault w/injury-No Intent	3	3	100.0%			0	0.0%
708.2(2) 1998	Assault/Bodily Inj./Mental Ill.	3	3	100.0%			0	0.0%
708.2A(2B) 1995	Dom. Abuse Asslt-Inj/Mental	4	4	100.0%			0	0.0%
708.2A(2B) 1991	Dom.Abuse Asslt-Inj/No Intent	2	2	100.0%			0	0.0%
708.2A 1989	Dom.Ab Si Asslt, Prior=2 yrs	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
708.7(3) 1989	Harassment-2nd Degree	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
712.5 1978	Reckless Use of Fire/Explosive	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
716.8(2) 1978	Trespass, Inj.or Damage>\$100	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
	<b>Total Ser. Misd vs. persons</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	<b>Total Serious Misdemeanors</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>88.6%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11.4%</b>

Source: ACIS

Crime Class and Type	Total N	Discharge		Parole	Parfrm	Tot Par	
		N	%	N	N	N	%
B Felony 50 year term	4		0.0%	2	2	4	100.0%
B Felony drug	26		0.0%	14	12	26	100.0%
B Felony vs. person	79	25	31.6%	18	36	54	68.4%
B Felony 85% law	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
<b>Total B Felony</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>76.4%</b>
Other Felonies drugs	29	3	10.3%	15	11	26	89.7%
Other Felonies habitual pop.	51	5	9.8%	20	26	46	90.2%
Other Felonies habitual vs pers.	8	1	12.5%	2	5	7	87.5%
<b>Total Other Felony</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>89.8%</b>
C Felonies not persons	672	81	12.1%	354	237	591	87.9%
C Felonies vs. persons	195	103	52.8%	42	50	92	47.2%
<b>Total C Felonies</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>78.8%</b>
D Felony OWI	816	77	9.4%	684	55	739	90.6%
D Felony not persons	991	271	27.3%	519	201	720	72.7%
D Felony vs. persons	179	106	59.2%	51	22	73	40.8%
<b>Total D Felonies</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>77.1%</b>
Old Code	2		0.0%	1	1	2	100.0%
Compact	3	2	66.7%	1		1	33.3%
<b>Total Felonies vs. persons*</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>49.6%</b>
<b>Total Felonies not persons</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>83.1%</b>
<b>Total Felonies</b>	<b>3,056</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>77.9%</b>
Aggravated Misd. OWI	119	27	22.7%	91	1	92	77.3%
Aggravated Misd. not persons	321	141	43.9%	161	19	180	56.1%
Aggravated Misd. vs. persons	188	147	78.2%	34	7	41	21.8%
<b>Total Agg. Misdemeanor</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>50.2%</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>49.8%</b>
Serious Misdemeanor OWI	2	1	50.0%	1		1	50.0%
Serious Misd. not persons	17	14	82.4%	3		3	17.6%
Serious Misd. Vs. persons	16	16	100.0%			0	0.0%
<b>Total Serious Misdemeanor</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>88.6%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11.4%</b>
<b>Total Misd. vs. persons</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>79.9%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>20.1%</b>
<b>Total Misd. Not persons</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>60.1%</b>
<b>Total Misdemeanors</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>47.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,719</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>72.5%</b>

Source: ACIS

\*Compact felonies could not be classed as to vs. persons.

## Appendix 7. Sex Crime Paroles and Discharges

Crime Class	Crime	Total N	Discharge		Parole	Par frm WR	Total Par	
			N	%			N	%
<b>B Felony</b>	Sexual Abuse-2 <sup>nd</sup>	20	12	60.0%	3	5	8	40.0%
	Sexual Abuse-2nd 85%	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
<b>C Felony</b>	Sexual Abuse-3 <sup>rd</sup>	67	54	80.6%	7	6	13	19.4%
	Sexual Abuse-3rd Not Forcible	8	4	50.0%	2	2	4	50.0%
	Sexual Exploitation of Minor	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
	Fail to Register-Sex Offender-2nd	2	1	50.0%	1		1	50.0%
<b>D Felony</b>	Assault to Sex Abuse/Injury	12	11	91.7%	1		1	8.3%
	Enticing Away a Child	2	2	100.0%			0	0.0%
	Fail to Register-Sex Offender-2nd	2	1	50.0%	1		1	50.0%
	Incest	3	3	100.0%			0	0.0%
	Lascivious Acts with Child	51	43	84.3%	7	1	8	15.7%
<b>Aggravated Misdemeanor</b>	Attempt to Entice Child	1	1	100.0%			0	0.0%
	Fail to Register-Sex Offender	10	10	100.0%			0	0.0%
	Asslt to Sex Abuse/No Injury	14	14	100.0%			0	0.0%
	Indecent Contact w/Child	8	8	100.0%			0	0.0%
	<b>Total Sex Offenses</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17.8%</b>
	<b>Total Non-Sex Offenses</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>75.7%</b>

**Appendix 7. Mean and Median Time Served in Months,  
by Race and Offense Class and Type, FY2000**

<b>Class and Type</b>	<b>RACE</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>
<b>B Felony 50 years</b>	Black	1	172.2	172.2
	Hispanic	2	62.3	62.3
	White	2	182.8	182.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>172.2</b>
<b>B Felony Not Persons</b>	Black	10	67.9	63.8
	Hispanic	2	44.9	44.9
	White	17	53.0	48.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>52.7</b>
<b>B Felony Persons</b>	Black	21	99.2	98.2
	Hispanic	8	79.1	71.7
	White	41	118.5	107.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>101.1</b>
<b>Total B Felonies</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>81.6</b>
	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>62.3</b>
	<b>White</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>97.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>86.6</b>
<b>Habitual Not Persons</b>	Black	11	55.9	48.1
	Hispanic	2	50.3	50.3
	White	32	56.8	46.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>47.1</b>
<b>Habitual Persons</b>	Black	4	114.6	89.4
	White	4	70.8	65.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>80.8</b>
<b>Total Habitual</b>	Black	15	71.6	71.4
	Hispanic	2	50.3	50.3
	White	36	58.4	48.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>48.2</b>
<b>Other Felony Not Persons</b>	Black	11	54.0	43.4
	Hispanic	1	15.4	15.4
	White	15	53.7	52.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>47.8</b>

<b>C Felony Not Persons</b>	Black	179	37.7	34.1
	Hispanic	38	25.3	16.7
	White	438	32.7	25.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>
<b>C Felony Persons</b>	Black	26	53.2	45.2
	Hispanic	8	33.0	29.9
	White	73	50.2	46.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Total C Felonies</b>	Black	204	39.8	36.3
	Hispanic	46	26.7	18.0
	White	505	35.3	26.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>
<b>D Felony Not Persons</b>	Black	204	18.6	15.3
	Hispanic	84	11.7	8.1
	White	1,281	15.2	11.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>D Felony Persons</b>	Black	24	22.9	21.4
	Hispanic	7	15.8	12.0
	White	48	26.0	21.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>
<b>Total D Felonies</b>	Black	229	19.1	15.9
	Hispanic	91	12.0	8.2
	White	1,335	15.6	11.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Agg. Misdemeanor Not Persons</b>	Black	67	9.7	7.8
	Hispanic	7	5.5	5.9
	White	207	7.2	6.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Agg. Misdemeanor Persons</b>	Black	11	10.4	8.8
	Hispanic	7	6.6	5.3
	White	20	9.7	8.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Agg. Misdemeanor Total</b>	Black	78	9.8	7.9
	Hispanic	14	6.0	5.5
	White	227	7.4	6.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>

<b>Serious Misd. Not Persons</b>	Black	2	12.3	12.3
	Hispanic	1	9.2	9.2
	White	4	7.0	6.5
	Total	8	8.3	7.8
<b>Serious Misd. Persons</b>	White	1	4.6	4.6
	Total	1	4.6	4.6
<b>Total Serious Misdemeanor</b>	Black	2	12.3	12.3
	Hispanic	1	9.2	9.2
	White	5	6.5	6.2
	Total	9	7.8	6.9
<b>Total All Offenses</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>
	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>
	<b>White</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>

Table excludes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and Others except in totals.

## Mean and Median Time Served, by Race, Offense Type, and Level

Seriousness and Type	RACE	N	Mean	Median
Felony Not Persons	Black	415	30.0	24.4
	Hispanic	127	16.9	12.2
	White	1,783	20.9	16.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Felony Persons	Black	75	59.7	50.1
	Hispanic	23	43.8	32.0
	White	166	60.6	47.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>46.9</b>
All Felonies	Black	<b>490</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>26.7</b>
	Hispanic	<b>150</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>
	White	<b>1,949</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>
Misdemeanor Not Persons	Black	69	9.8	7.8
	Hispanic	8	6.0	6.4
	White	211	7.2	6.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Misdemeanor Persons	Black	11	10.4	8.8
	Hispanic	7	6.6	5.3
	White	21	9.5	7.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>
All Misdemeanors	Black	<b>80</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>
	Hispanic	<b>15</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>
	White	<b>232</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>
All Not Persons	Black	484	27.1	21.0
	Hispanic	135	16.3	11.4
	White	1,994	19.5	14.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>
All Against Persons	Black	86	53.3	40.7
	Hispanic	30	35.1	22.4
	White	187	54.8	43.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>41.2</b>
Total	Black	<b>570</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>
	Hispanic	<b>165</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>
	White	<b>2,181</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>

Table excludes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and Others except in totals.